# The Centre Reporter.

VOL. XCI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918. NO. 2

### MEETINGS IN GRANGE HALL.

**Points of Interest in Home Work for Women and Hints for Farmers in Meetings to be Held Thursday and Friday.**

Meetings of special interest to both men and women will be held in Grange Arcadia at Centre Hall on Thursday and Friday of this week. These meetings are being conducted under the auspices of the Centre county Farm Bureau, in cooperation with interested people at Centre Hall.

Afternoon and evening meetings beginning at 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. will be held for women on both Thursday and Friday and evening meetings will be held for men on both nights. Miss Hiller, of State College, will have charge of the meetings for women and will demonstrate points of interest in home work. There will be actual demonstrations in testing for adulterants in clothing, using the foundation pattern in making underclothing and simple house dresses, substituting various flours to conserve the wheat, planning meals, meat substitutes and meat savers and other information that should prove very beneficial and interesting to every woman and girl.

On Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. G. S. Bulkley, of State College, will discuss important phases on "Feeds and feedings", or "Feeding the dairy cow". On Friday evening H. H. Havner will discuss important factors on livestock.

R. H. Olmstead, of the Centre County Farm Bureau, will be present at both meetings and will emphasize some important points on manures and fertilizers, and points of interest for future work in the county.

### The Farmers' Opportunity.

It only remains for the farmers in this community to give C. F. Sheffer, the Dewart manufacturer of milk products, proper encouragement, and he will establish a milk station at Centre Hall, using the creamery plant at this place for business. Mr. Sheffer consulted with a number of farmers some time ago, with the result that those who met with him were quite favorably impressed with his proposition. A solicitor will be along later, and the final outcome depends largely upon what he accomplishes. If the farmers give reasonable assurance of their support, Mr. Sheffer will lease the creamery, the lease terms having been agreed upon by all parties, and make the necessary repairs, install machinery and begin business at once with the idea of finally purchasing the plant and establishing a permanent business at this point.

Mr. Sheffer is known personally to many who ought to become his patrons. This acquaintance is altogether to the advantage of the man himself, as he is well known to be thoroughly capable, reliable and honorable.

Here is an opportunity to regain on the part of the farmers a business that will undoubtedly prove advantageous and profitable to them.

### Allied Countries Relying on U. S. for Wheat Supply.

Before the war, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium imported forty per cent. of their breadstuffs. On account of decreased production in their own countiies they will now need to import sixty per cent. This must be wheat mainly. Corn will not answer, for their mills are not adapted to grinding it nor their bakeries to making and distributing corn breadstuffs, nor are the people accustomed to its use.

Cornmeal spoils in shipping. Oats, rye and barley do not make good breadstuffs without the addition of wheat. Therefore, wheat is the all important grain for shipping.

Our former exportation of 88,000,000 bushels will need to be increased to 220,000,000 bushels. To meet this need we must use more of other grains and grain products than of wheat and wheat products.

Extension circular 68, entitled "Grains and Grain Products," by Miss Pearl MacDonald, in charge of home economics extension, has recently been published by the Pennsylvania State College. This circular contains a discussion on the value of wheat as a food. It also points out to what extent other grains may be used in place of wheat so that a larger quantity of wheat may be released for other purposes, and a number of valuable receipts based on these substitutions are given. A number of important suggestions are offered throughout the circular to the patriotic housewife.

The circular may be had free by addressing the Agricultural Extension Department, State College, Pa.

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"Keep an extra sow and her litter, and help win the war," is the latest appeal which Secretary of Agriculture, Charles E. Patton puts forth to the farmers of Pennsylvania who have been urged to increase all farm crops and are now being asked to make up some of the great shortage in the swine herds of the world.

### MILDRED WARNOCK, READER.

**Has Rare Ability as An Entertainer,—Will Appear in Centre Hall Saturday Evening.**

What promises to be an entertainment of real merit will be given in Grange Arcadia on Saturday evening of this week by Miss Mildred A. Warnock. She will appear as the third number on the Centre Hall Lecture Course.

The Eastern Lyceum Bureau, of Syracuse, says that she is an artistic reader of rare ability. Her voice is sweet and sympathetic, her bearing is dignified, and her dramatic action natural and expressive. She is an intelligent interpreter of the masterpieces of English literature. Anyone who has listened to one of her programs will cheerfully testify to its rare charm and perfection of finish.

Among the heavier parts she will take during her evening's performance are the following plays: The Great Divide, Cousin Kate, Within the Law, The Lion and the Mouse, Miss Civilization, Daddy Long-Legs. Besides these her repertoire includes comedy and pathos from the leading writers, and an assortment of miscellaneous matter which is all wholesome and real entertaining.

Do not miss hearing her.

### Help the Armenians and Syrians.

The local Lutheran Sunday-school is making a campaign among the Lutherans for funds to aid the Armenians and Syrians, next Sunday having been set by the General Synod as the day to receive the contributions. Some if not all of the other denominations, represented in Centre Hall, have already received offerings for this cause, and an offering in which the general public participated was made at the Thanksgiving service. The cause is such a worthy one that the Reporter feels it its duty to aid in giving this publicty. The work is being done through the Lutheran Sunday-school, the several teachers having been appointed to canvass the scholars and Lutheran church people.

Any of the teachers whose names follow whether they directly solicited or not will be pleased to receive your contributions: Mrs. J. E. Royer, Mrs. John M. Coldron, Mrs. S. W. Smith, Mrs. D. S. Kustz, E. M Huyett, Mrs. A. E. Kerlin, Mrs. James S. Stahl, A. W. Alexander, Jacob Sharer, and S. W. Smith.

These funds will be handled in such a manner that every cent contributed will be available for the purpose for which they were given.

### Letter from Washington State.

Bossburg, Wash.,
Dec. 29, 1917.

*Editor Reporter*:

We had a very dry season here, resulting in short crops. Hay was very scarce and it was greatly feared for the stock, but the mild season up to this writing is helping out, as cattle are out every day and are obliged to "Hooverize" as well as the people. There is a movement on foot in Washington to get away with all useless dogs, in order to save food.

Our youngest son, Victor, has enlisted in the aviation section of the signal corps and is with the colors at San Antonio, Texas. I am still teaching; have taught now over fifty years, nineteen of them in Washington, and am still in good health.

Wishing you a happy New Year, I am,

Respectfully yours,
MRS. E. G. HOFFER.

### Nevel-Kuhn

Jacob Nevel and Miss Roxanna Kuhn, both of Potter township, were married at Reedsville last week. The bride is a daughter of John C. Kuhn, of Old Fort. The groom is a son of Mrs. Mahalla Nevel, of Colyer, and is employed as an axe grinder in the Yeagertown works.

### Centre Co.'s Food Administrator.

The Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania has appointed Col. W. Fred Reynolds, of Bellefonte, Federal Food Representative of Centre county. Any person in the county, who knows of irregularities practiced by and food distributor or manufacturer or have complaints to offer against dealers in food supplies, their patriotic duty is to communicate immediately with the county representive whose business it will be to have the matter corrected.

### Three Eclipses This Year.

There will be three eclipses this year, two of the sun, one of the moon. The first will be a total eclipse of the sun June 8, visible in North America. On the 24th of June a partial eclipse of the moon will take place, the beginning visible in North America. The annual eclipse of the sun December 3 will be visible to the United States.

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W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Miss Gertrude Spangler, Saturday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

## WEEKLY WAR NEWS DIGEST

**Stories of Activities and Conditions Throughout the United States and on the Battle Fronts, from Washington, D. C.**

### CORPS OF ARMY NURSES MUST BE INCREASED NEARLY 1,000 PER CENT IN YEAR

According to estimates based on an Army of 1,500,000 men, 37,500 nurses will be needed. The present strength of the Army Nurse Corps of the Medical Department is about 3,800. To increase this number by nearly 1,000 per cent in a year is the task faced by the corps.

Hospitals at Army camps and cantonments still need nurses to bring the quota for each up to the minimum of 65 considered necessary, although since the urgent need for nurses was made public in December nearly 2,000 requests for application blanks have been received.

In order to get the enrollment up to the needed number some of the requirements heretofore imposed have been waived. According to estimates there are between 80,000 and 90,000 registered nurses in the country and about 200,000 other graduates and practical nurses.

### MANY ARTICLES USED IN EMERGENCY RATIONS FOR FIGHTING MEN

The equipment of no soldier is complete without emergency food rations. United States troops are supplied with three different parched maize-meal packets and three chocolates. The former is a revival of the maize-meal of the American Indians, on which they could exist for days while hunting or on the warpath.

The "chain-shot" ration furnished Belgian, French and Teutonic soldiers is a winter food of compressed meat. There are more than a dozen varities of compressed teas used by the Russian commissary. Compressed rice and macaroni is supplied Oriental forces. Oat-bread in sausage form is used by some of the North British troops.

A curious ration is the compressed fig coffee of the Central Powers, which may be either utilized for food as it is or converted into a coffee-like drink. Smoke-dried pears are now used in the the same armies. The Swiss soldier receives an emergency ration of white chocolate, made entirely of cocoa-butter and sugar.

An Italian army chocolate is in sausage-lenth form, while their plum duff goes into a beef membrane.

### FEDERAL LOANS TO FARMERS REACH NEARLY $30,000,000

Up to December 1, $29,824,655 had been paid out to farmers on 5 per cent long time loans, according to a report covering the operations of the 12 Federal land banks. The total of loans approved including those closed and those awaiting verification of title and other formalities is $105,136,524.

The interest rate under the farm loan system has been increased from 5 to 5½ per cent, to apply to all applications which have not yet been approved.

Borrowing is done through cooperative farm loan associations being composed of 10 or more farmer-borrowers and each group borrowing at least $20,000. Up to December 1 the farm loan board had chartered 1,839 such cooperative associations.

### PLAN ENTERTAINMENT FOR SOLDIERS OF EVERY CAMP

Reports coming from southern camps show the vaudeville shows, running in tents, are crowding seating capacities. With the Government theatres at the cantonments completed the Commission on Training Camp Activities will soon start several high grade theatrical companies on the rounds of the camps. Each company will be out about 15 weeks.

Local committees in cities and towns throughout the country will put on sale "smilage" books the week of January 28 containing coupon good for admission to the entertainments in camps and cantonments. The books are made in two sizes, to sell at $1 and $5.

### SCHOOL CHILDREN TO TAG COAL SHOVELS JANUARY 30

The Fuel Administration expects school children throughout the country to do the tagging work of "Tag-Your-Shovel-Day" which has been set for January 30, planning to make it a school holiday.

In this extra effort to save coal for war purposes the Fuel Administration will try to get a tag on every coal shovel in the country. On the face of each tag are the words: "Save that shovelful of coal a day for Uncle Sam." On the reverse side are hints for saving coal.

### REGISTERED MEN MAY BE INDUCTED INTO AIR SERVICE

While men registered under the selective-service law are not being accepted at recruiting offices for enlistment in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, they may be inducted voluntarily into service by their local boards if they are physically fit, sufficiently skilled, and not required to fill the current draft quota. They will be sent to Camp Kelly, Tex., for distribution into trades, training, and formation into squadrons, with ranks and salaries running from $30 a month as private to $81 a month as master signal electrician; food and quarters provided by the Government.

### PICKED MATERIAL USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF AIRPLANES

No part of an airplane is subject to greater strain than the landing gear when the machine is brought to earth. Because of this each piece of wooden material is made from carefully selected spruce, reinforced by binding. The metal joints are further strengthened by rubber windings which also increase resiliency. All parts are cut to air-stream shape to decrease resistance.

In the construction of one airplane of the more simple type 244 feet of spruce, 58 feet of pine, 31 feet of ash, and 1½ feet of hickory are used. The list of material, exclusive of the engine, also includes 3,262 feet of wire, 798 forgings, 921 steel stampings, 57 square feet of veneer, 11 gallons of varnish, 59 gallons of "dope", 201 square yards of linen, 34 feet of rubber, and 65 pounds of aluminum. Over 4,000 nails are used, 3,377 screws, and 276 turnbuckles.

### REPORTS OF PEACE PROPOSALS SHOULD NOT INDUCE AMERICA TO SLACKEN WAR PREPARATIONS

In a recent review of military operations the Secretary of War says:

"The various reports of immediate peace proposals by the Germans on seemingly favorable terms should not for a moment induce us to slacken our preparations for war. It is only necessary for us to recall that during the Christmas season last year the Germans put forth very similar peace rumors."

### EXAMINERS FIND BUT 15 PER CENT OF MEM WEAR SHOES THAT FIT

Figures from examinations made by Army and civilian shoe experts at Army camps show that only about 15 per cent. of the men wear shoes that fit properly. Of the several groups of men examined 28 per cent. wore shoes one-half size short, 26 per cent. wore shoes a full size short, and 8 per cent. wore shoes two sizes short.

Reports ascribe the high proportion of misfits to the inclination of men to choose shoes too small, faults of method and supervision of fitting, insufficient numbers of larger and narrower sizes, and incorrect making of sizes by manufacturers.

### STEREOPTICON SLIDES BEING PREPARED SO SHOW AMERICA AT WAR

To aid in supplying suitable material with which to illustrate sermons, lectures and school work, the division of pictures, Committee on Puclic Information, is preparing official stereopticon slides showing America's participation in the war.

These slides will be made available soon for general use, at a nominal charge to cover actual cost.

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An embargo has been placed on the exportation of butter, except to nations associated with the United States in war.

Christmas gifts for the expeditionary forces aggregated 650 tons. Hundreds of thousands of pounds of turkeys, purchased in eastern markets and refrigerated on the ships, together with great quantities of cranberries, sweet potatoes, and mince meat went to the forces overseas. In the United States every camp was supplied with fresh turkey and the usual Christmas accessories.

Vigorous campaigns are on in several States to increase the use of wood for fuel in place of coal. In Virginia convict labor is employed to provide wood for fuel.

All wooden Christmas boxes for soldiers of the expeditionary forces received too late for shipment will be returned to the senders if return postage is mailed to the superintendent, Railway Mail Service, New York, N. Y.

### SPRING MILLS RED CROSS WORK.

**100 New Members Secured in Christmas Campaign.—A $100 00 Cash Contribution Received.**

As a result of the Christmas campaign the Spring Mills Auxiliary of the Red Cross has secured one hundred additional names, making a total of more than 200 members.

In addition to this, the following cash donations were received:—

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| C. E. Allison . . . . . . | $100.00 |
| W. H. Allison . . . . . | 4.00 |
| I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 597 | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Jerry Shank . . . . | 1.00 |

Any of the new members desiring knitting or plain sewing may be supplied upon request by Miss Mabel Allison.

The list of new members follows:

Harold Meyer
Randall Meyer
J. F. Myers
T. J. Decker
C. G. Decker
John Decker
H. F. Rossman
W. P. Hosterman
D. F. Runkle
R. D. Musser
C. H. Eungard
Harver Bierly
Maynard Barger
Edgar Miller
E. T. Jamison
Luther Royer
John E. Graden
Clyde Roper
A. N. Finkle
Walter Herring
John Breon
W. F. Musser
J. H. Rishel
Samuel Harter
Roy Bartley
Mrs. S. L. Condo
Mrs. C. E. Royer
Mrs. D. D. Decker
Mrs. George Weaver
Mrs. J. S. Meyer
Mrs. C. H. Eungard
Mrs. Jane Pealer
Mrs. C. P. Long
Mrs. W. H. Allison
Mrs. T. B. Jamison
Mrs. Luther Royer
Mrs. Earl Ross
Mrs. John Neese
Mrs. C. A. Hennigh
Mrs. J. H. Rishel
Mrs. C. J. Finkie
Mrs. Mary Shook
Miss Carrie Gentzel
Miss Gladys Meyer
Miss Clara Condo
Miss Helen Rishel
Miss Laura M. Reeder
Miss Ida Long
Miss Delsie Morris
Miss Irene Evans
Miss Elvie Limbert
W. C. Meyer
Blaine Bitner
C. E. Royer
Wilbur Decker
D. D. Decker
I. J. Zubler
A. J. Shook
John Goodhart
W. C. Musser
Edwin Musser
W. M. Grove
W. H. Haney
W. H. Allison
A. L. Duck
Andred Corman
Clyde Royer
Robert Smith
W. H. Smith
Earl Ross
Charles Herring
George Hennigh
George Shook
G. C. Walker
C. C. Bartges
Mrs. Samuel Rachau
Mrs. J. F. Myers.
Mrs T. J. Decker
Mrs. I. J. Zubler
Mrs. Eliz. Herring
Mrs. Miller Goodhart
Mrs. W. M. Grove
Mrs. A. F. Rote
Mrs. Maynard Barger
Mrs. A. B. Lee
Mrs. E. T. Jamison
Mrs. A. N. Finkle
Mrs. Wm. Neese
Mrs. Nathaniel Zeigler
Mrs. George Shook
Mrs. G. C. Walker
Mrs. G. C. Gentzle
Mrs. J. F. Hosterman
Miss Alice Heckman
Miss Lola Ulrich
Miss May Musser
Miss Sara Rishel
Miss Miriam Long
Miss Grace Royer
Miss Irene Herring
Miss Sara Sweeney

### P. O. S. of A. Install Officers.

Last Thursday evening the newly elected officers of Washington Camp, No. 889, at Centre Hall, were installed for the current term by District President E. S. Ripka. The new officers are as follows:

Past President, Robert Glasgow.
President, R. D. Foreman.
Vice President, William Kelin.
Master of Forms, C. D. Mitterling.
Treasurer, D. W. Bradford.
Financial Secretary, C. S. Brungart.
Recording Secretary, D. R. Bushman.
Asst. Recording Sec., E. E. Bailey.
Conductor, W. H. Bland.
Inspector, J. Elmer Noll.
Guard, C. D. Bartholomew.
Right Sentinel, Fred Osman.
Left Sentinel, Floyd Walker.
Chaplain, G. H. Emerick.

### Notice To Owners Of Dogs.

Notice is hereby given to all owners of dogs in Centre County that under recent legislation all Dog Tax must be paid to the County Treasurer on or before January 15, 1918.

The fee for males and spayed females is $1.00 and for female dogs $2.00 This includes all dogs six months old and over.

If application is made in writing 3 cents postage must be included with the remittance. Application may be made through the local Justice of the Peace, who is authorized to collect a fee of 15 cents for each license in addition to the regular license fee.

It shall be the duty of every police officer and constable to kill any dog which does not bear a proper License Tag, which is found running at large after January 15, 1918.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 1st, 1918. adv.

### Will Exterminate Elk.

The state game commission on Friday authorized the killing of a herd of eleven elk which have been raiding farms in Blair county and which the game wardens have been unable to drive back to their mountain homes. The elk are part of the 200 head of such animals owned by the state put out some years ago to propagate and are protected until 1921. The killing will be done by wardens and the meat sent to hospitals.

### Moore—Odenkirk.

John R. Moore and Miss Mary Odenkirk, both of Burnham, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's father, R. Porter Odenkirk, at Burnham, on Thursday, December 31. The bride is formerly of Centre Hall.

## TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

### HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS

Mildred Warnock, reader, will appear in Grange Arcadia, Saturday evening of this week.

Fox hunting is proving fine sport to a number of local hunters. Old Reynard is as shy as ever and more often he eludes the hunter than he falls into the trap.

Among the callers at the Reporter office Saturday morning were James Galbraith, of Boalsburg; David M. Campbell, Linden Hall; and John S. Dale, of State College.

Miss Mary Foreman, daughter of F. A. Foreman, of State College, left last Wednesday for Overbrook, near Philadelphia, where she is teaching in an institution for the blind.

George W. Felding, of Linden Hall, favored this office with a call on Saturday and reported that he contemplates holding public sale of farm stock and implements some time in February.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer expect to leave for Columbia, South Carolina, about Wednesday of next week, where they will spend the remainder of the winter with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McCormick.

Among the larger donations made to the Red Cross, in Centre county, was a check for $100.00 from C. E. Allison, of Toronto, Canada, brother of Miss Mabel Allison, an officer of the Spring Mills Auxiliary. Mr. Allison made his gift in lieu of his customary trip home for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Reish and family, formerly located at Milroy where Mr. Reish conducted the hotel, moved to Potters Mills last week into a handsome property which Mr. Reish purchased from J. M. Moyer. Mr. Reish is succeeded in the management of the Duncan House at Milroy by John Crotzer.

Two Greeks from Niagara Falls have leased the store room at Axeman, formerly occupied by Harry Harter, and will open a cheese factory there. They purpose manufacturing five different kinds of cheese and to begin with will consume about one thousand gallons of milk a day, which will be gathered by auto truck from the surrounding country.

When we read of the great suffering experienced by sections of country—and many close at home—on account of the scarcity of coal, we feel like extending a vote of thanks to the local coal merchants for their excellent management in having their bins practically filled at all times for the benefit of their customers. Centre Hall has certainly not experienced anything like a coal famine, and this is something for which to be thankful.

The stretch of zero weather which extended over a length of seven days, was broken on Saturday when mercury stopped at one degree within the 0 mark. Sunday mercury reached the highest point in two weeks—27 degrees. Here are the figures in that cold week which will undoubtedly stand as a record for some years: Dec. 29, 1 below; Dec. 30, 11 below; Dec. 31, 6 below; Jan. 1, 8 below; Jan. 2, 3 below; Jan. 3, 6 below; Jan. 4, 8 below.

Please do not wait until you receive a statement showing the amount of your arrearage on the Reporter before making remittance. The cost of mailing statements precludes this. The figures on your label are your guide. They plainly show you to what month and year you have paid. Where no month is given, July is implied; thus, "17" means that your paper is paid to July, 1917, and that you are 6 months in arrears. Make a mental calculation of your standing at once, and if you discover there is something coming to us, kindly remit it, and rest assured we will be very grateful.

Wallace White, of Axemann, well known throughout the county as an expert well digger, has turned miller, and beginning April 1st, will put in operation an up-to-date flouring mill at Axemann, having recently purchased the big stone building standing close to the State road, and which for the past eighteen years stood vacant, so that almost all of the seven hundred panes of glass contained in the building have been shattered, the building presenting a most desolate appearance. However, Mr. White will soon have the building in presentable condition. In starting milling operations therein Mr. White is simply reviving an old industry there, for years ago it was known as the Humes' flouring mill. Electricity will take the place of water power which was formerly used. To run the mill it will take about 55 horse power motor, thirty-five of which will be used to operate the rolls and twenty the grinding mill.

# NEED WAR HORSES FROM THIS STATE

### Six Hundred Tillers of Pennsylvania Soil Are Told of Market for 250,000.

## A NAG TO EACH FOUR MEN.

### Rural Regions Must Supply One-fifth of the Equine Motive Power for Army—Sees Half Billion in Gardens of State.

—Harrisburg.

As a direct result of the effort the State College is making to bring Pennsylvania farming to that stage of production that will guarantee an assault on the high cost of foodstuffs, lectures in the farmers' week course were so well attended that doors were thrown open and aisles crowded in some instances to accommodate the overflow. It is estimated that more than 700 agriculturists were on the college grounds, although the registration at headquarters has reached only slightly above 600. These figures surpass all previous records.

The vast army of horses and mules needed to mount United States cavalry and to pull American artillery, both heavy and light, was impressed upon the farmers by Col. John S. Fair, U. S. A., who came from Washington to tell of the army's demands when horses are bought. According to Colonel Fair, one animal is required for every four men under arms. When this nation has finally transported 1,000,000 troops to France, he said, there will be with them 250,000 horses and mules.

American farmers are expected to supply a fifth of this number, and the remainder will be procured from dealers. All of them, however, will be purchased in the open market. There will be none bought on the contract basis. The farm horses are preferred, said Colonel Fair, and a larger per cent, would be obtained from rural sections if the government was able to form a larger purchasing organization. Few competent buyers, he said, could be found, and comparatively few horses examined meet the requirements.

Prof. John R. Bechtel, the State College vegetable growing expert, announced that $50,000,000 worth of garden truck was grown last season by home gardeners in this country, and he estimated at $500,000,000 the back yard garden crop next season, predicting great activity during the coming spring.

**Grange Asks Co-operation.**

The co-operative feature was discussed by John McSparren, master of the Pennsylvania State Grange. He declared that organized farmers were not pleading for millions of profit or release from taxes, but for help to till the necessary acres to grow foodstuffs for civilians, the army and our allies.

Mr. McSparren flayed organizations and systems, which, he alleged, were reaping undue profits from the farmers. He said: "The farmers are asking that our transportation systems be relieved of the stealings of inside holding companies, such as the express. Pullman, Union News and inside freight companies, together with unearnable salaries that prevent the transportation companies from giving services at prices the shippers can afford to pay. They are demanding a more intelligent scrutiny of the selection of public officials, to the end that the laws may be made and administered in the interest of the people instead of the interest of special privilege."

**Pennsy to Get Eddystone Line.**

The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington railroad has applied to the Public Service Commission for permission to acquire the stock of the Eddystone and Delaware River Railroad Company, the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, owner of the stock, having agreed to sell it at $150,000. The par value is $50,000.

**To Rid State of Crows.**

State game authorities directed game wardens to rid the countryside of crows, which have been reported as numerous and destructive in many parts of the state. Poisoned corn will be placed so that it will not be dangerous to domestic animals, and bodies of crows will be examined to demonstrate that they are destructive of bird life.

**State Begins to Value Islands.**

Secretary of Internal Affairs Paul W. Houck has ordered an investigation to ascertain whether there are any valuable islands which are vacant and still the property of the state in the Delaware river between League Island and the Pennsylvania-Delaware lines.

**Capital Salaries Go Up.**

A general boost in salaries of virtually every man employed by the city of Harrisburg was endorsed when council passed on first reading the 1918 budget, carrying an increase in appropriation of $119,445. The measure calls for an expenditure of $875,453 and increases the tax rate from 9 to 10 mills and the water tax 50 per cent. on minimum charges.

One of the biggest items of expense was the increase in the salaries of policemen. Each patrolman will get $100 instead of $85 a month.

# PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

Thomas A. Appleby of Mount Union, after 50 years of business, has placed the management of his store in the hands of his son, John C. Appleby. Mr. appleby is a civil war veteran, a Presbyterian elder, a Republican and an editor and ex-postmaster.

Subscriptions to the New Castle Hospital building fund have now reached more than the $80,000 which was announced some time ago as the expected figure. The subscriptions are now in excess of $82,000.

Francis B. Harvey of Renovo and Harold B. Hunt of North Bend have been appointed sergeants and have been sent to camp at Charlotte, N. C., for training. They were at Camp Meade.

Realizing the great need of additional comfortable houses for its mechanics and laborers, the General Electric Company of Erie has awarded another contract to J. A. Maahs for the construction of 470 homes. These homes will be rented to the employees. They are to be ready next August.

Wilbur S. Leiby of Mosserville, Lehigh county, recently an honorably discharged soldier from Camp Meade, has had his discharge recorded in the recorder's office, the first document of the kind thus officially preserved in the history of Lehigh county.

Coal burned on Lehigh Valley railroad engines will be reduced nearly 35 per cent. by mixing bituminous with anthracite silt or slush.

An increase in the pay of policemen and firemen to $100 a month is the feature of the Allentown city budget for next year, presented at a meeting of the retiring council.

Accused of arson in burning out 12 families at Pleasant Unity and causing $65,000 loss, Morris Norris is under arrest.

Within a few minutes after he had remarked to his "buddy" that he was feeling dizzy Andrew Shukomas toppled down a breast at the Gilberton colliery. He died several hours later at the Fountain Springs Hospital.

Blair county public officials announce that there have been 911 marriages and 92 divorces in the county this year, and 10 per cent. of these marriages have been failures.

Charged with having set fire to a dwelling at Milford, Mrs. Fannie Olden has been found guilty and fined $1,000 and will spend from 18 months to three years in prison.

Fire of mysterious origin on the second floor of the home of Andrew Slifko, at Edwardsville, killed Mrs. Andrew Slifko and her three sons. One of them, John, twenty-one years old, was a member of the Three Hundred and eleventh Machine Gun Battalion at Camp Meade. The soldier son had returned to spend the holidays with his parents.

The entire business section of North Girard was burned. A call for help was sent to Erie, fourteen miles distant. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

Two men in a motor truck drove to the farm of Marcus P. Dean, a mile from Yardley, and after breaking the lock on a barn door, stole three steers. The cattle were marched up a plank into the machine and driven away. The case was reported to the local police.

Two-thirds of the 63 prisoners in Greensburg jail have paid for Red Cross memberships.

Five paupers of the Lauraytown almshouse have chipped in $1 each and joined the Red Cross.

The Lackawanna Coal Company, Scranton, has a mine weighmistress and will employ several women as office clerks.

Ten thousand Hazletonians gave Godspeed to 11 draftees of the fourth quota, off for Camp Meade.

Caught in the belting of a gasoline engine, Henry Kramer was whirled to death at Lancaster. His wife and child were watching him work and witnessed his terrible death.

An appeal was made by Mayor Keisler to residents of Harrisburg to use less water, because of a shortage due to failure of councilmen in years gone by to make provision. Increase in population and expansion of industry have caused new demands and the equipment is that of a dozen years ago. Munition plants may be affected.

O. Christie, refused a new trial for wife murder at Harrisburg, declared to the court that when he committed the crime he was mentally irresponsible. He was sentenced to death.

Joseph Carlos, twenty-five years old, raised a ripple at Hawstone when he burned ten perfectly good $20 bills. Carlos was celebrating, and said a man was worse off with money and no place to spend it than without the money. He used a revolver to keep the crowd from interfering while the money burned. It was the savings from his wages for a year.

John Farrell, for many years a famous mine foreman, died at the State Hospital, Fountain Springs, aged seventy-four.

The State Department of Agriculture has issued a warning against unlicensed salesmen for nurseries.

"Hero letters" and $5 each were sent to James Steel and William and Richard Ritter, Lewistown boys, for discovering a broken rail on the Pennsylvania railroad.

By a strange coincidence, Private Robert Gaugler of the National army, sailed from "an Atlantic port" at the identical hour his mother passed away at the Shamokin Hospital.

Howard Horan, electrician, was electrocuted while at work in a Scranton mine.

# SINGLE MEN ONLY FOR NEW ARMIES

### Those With Dependents Will Not Be Taken.

## DRAFT LAW TO BE CHANGED

### Provost Marshal General, in Exhaustive Report Says Class 1 Should Provide Men For All Military Needs Of Country.

Washington.—All men for the war armies still to be raised by the United States will come from Class 1 under the new selective service plan. That means the nation's fighting is to be done by young men without families dependent upon their labor support and unskilled in necessary industrial or agricultural work.

Provost Marshal General Crowder announces the new policy in an exhaustive report upon the operation of the selective draft law submitted to Secretary Baker and sent to Congress. He says Class 1 should provide men for all military needs of the country, and to accomplish that object he urges amendment of the draft law so as to provide that all men who have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1917, shall be required to register for classification. Also, in the interest of fair distribution of the military burden, he proposes that the quotas of states or districts be determined hereafter on the basis of the number of men in Class 1 and not upon population.

### 1,000,000 IN CLASS 1.

Available figures indicate, the report says, that there are 1,000,000 physically and otherwise qualified men under the present registration who will be found in Class 1 when all questionnaires have been returned and the classification period ends February 15. To this the extension of registration to men turning 21 since June 5 of last year and thereafter will add 700,000 effective men a year.

Class 1 comprises:

"Single men without dependent relatives, married men who have habitually failed to support their families, who are dependent upon wives for support or not usefully engaged and whose families are supported by incomes independent of their labor; unskilled farm laborers; unskilled industrial laborers, registrants by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made, registrants who fail to submit questionnaire and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made, and all registrants not included in any other division of the schedule."

### CROWDER PRAISES PLAN.

Narrowed down under the analysis of the first draft made in the report the plan places upon unattached single men and married men with independent incomes most of the weight of military duty, for the aggregate number of men in the other division of Class 1 is very small.

General Crowder finds that the first draft surpassed the highest expectations of the friends of the selective service idea. He pays high tribute, not only to the thousands of civilians who gave ungrudging service to making the plan a success, but also to the high patriotism of the American people as a whole.

"At the President's call," he says, "all ranks of the nation, reluctantly entering the war, nevertheless instantly responded to the first call of the nation with a vigorous and unselfish co-operation that submerged all individual interest in a single endeavor toward the consummation of the national task. I take it that no great national project was ever attempted with so complete a reliance upon the voluntary co-operation of citizens for its execution. Certainly no such burden and sacrificial statute ever had before been executed without a great heirachy of officials.

"This law has been administered by civilians whose official relations lie only in necessary powers with which they are vested by the President's designation of them to perform the duties that are laid upon them. They have accomplished the task. They have made some mistakes. The system offers room for improvement.

## ARGENTINE DIPLOMAT OUT.

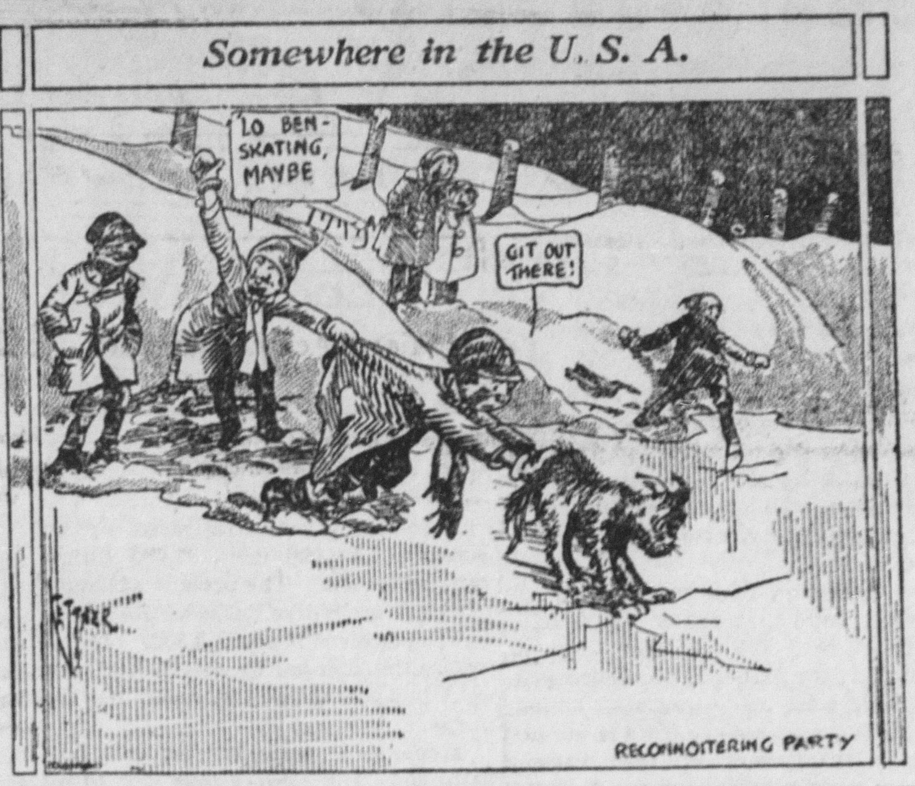
### Luxburg Affair Leads To Ambassador's Retirement.

Buenos Aires, Argentine.—It is reported, without confirmation, that Dr. R. S. Naon, the ambassador at Washington, has resigned in consequence of friction arising from the publication of the secret telegrams sent by Count Von Luxburg before his dismissal as German minister to Argentina, to Berlin, through the medium of the Swedish legation.

## NAVY THANKS RED CROSS.

### Sailors Send Message Of Appreciation For Christmas Parcels.

Washington.—The Red Cross announced receipt of this message from the men of the Atlantic fleet: 'The men of the fleet send New Year's greetings to the Red Cross and thanks for Christmas gifts received."



Somewhere in the U. S. A.

# NORFOLK FIRE LOSS $2,000,000

### Nearly Two Blocks in Heart of Business District.

## FIVE SUSPECTS CAUGHT

### Big Hotel Among Buildings Burned—Monticello Victim Of What Is Believed To Be An Enemy Plot.

Norfolk, Va.—Supposed German spies brought home to Norfolk the horrors of war, when what the authorities say was a well-planned plot resulted in the destruction of more than $2,000,000 worth of property and the loss of at least three lives. The human toll may reach six or seven before another sun sets. A score have been injured.

Nearly two blocks in the heart of the business district, including the Monticello Hotel, were destroyed in the series of explosions and fires. The flames had been checked tonight, but were still burning fiercely in the ruins.

Three distinct explosions in as many buildings, one after the fire once virtually had been brought under control, led to the general belief that enemy agents were at work. Mayor Mayo practically placed the city under martial law by turning the situation over to naval officers and some 2,500 marines and bluejackets from nearby naval stations, who assisted the police and home guards in maintaining order and preventing vandalism.

Naval patrols rounded up suspicious persons while a number of men were arrested as suspects. Two of these, Hugo Schmidt and H. K. Lessing, said to be Germans, were turned over to the Department of Justice agents. There were reports that two Germans had been shot by sailors during the day, but neither the police nor naval authorities would confirm them.

The fire started at 3 o'clock A. M. in the old Granby Theatre building on Granby street occupied by the Norfolk Stationery Company. Flames shot out of the building almost immediately. This fire consumed three other stores, one of which was Nunnally's.

When this fire was practically out there was an explosion in the Monticello Hotel, followed by a burst of flames. There were over 400 guests, and many of them were still asleep when the fire started. Smoke spread so rapidly that when people started out of their rooms they could not find their way through the hallways.

While this building was a mass of flames, a third fire, also preceded by an explosion, started in the Lenox Building, over a block away from the Monticello. It proved as serious as the others and before the already wearied firemen could get a stream on the flames the fire spread to the building occupied by D. Carpenter Furniture Company. This building burned like kindling wood and Norfolk sent out a call for assistance.

Suffolk, Newport News and Portsmouth sent firemen and fire-fighting apparatus. Special trains were operated by the Norfolk and Western Railroad to bring the extra firemen to Norfolk.

With the firemen came the mayors and a large number of citizens. The Navy Yard sent over 300 men and its fire-fighting equipment. Five hundred men were sent from the Naval Base, 200 marines from the St. Helena Station, and 1,000 sailors from warships. All of them were trained fire-fighters and to them more than to any other one cause Norfolk owes a debt of gratitude.

## FIRE NEAR CAMP STUART.

### Soldiers Help Fight Blaze On Outskirts Of Newport News.

Newport News, Va.—Three dwellings near Camp Stuart, on the outskirts of the city, where 15,000 soldiers are quartered, were destroyed by fire. Soldiers and firemen prevented the flames reaching the camp buildings.

# RAILROAD STAFF NAMED BY M'ADOO

### Steps Taken to Pool All Equipment in Country

## U. S. OWNERSHIP FORECAST

### Roads Deny Wage Increase, Passing Question Up To Government—Willard On Committee To Pool Facilities.

Washington.—Definite steps toward national unification of railroads and improvement of congested conditions were taken by Director General McAdoo in the appointment of a temporary staff and the issuing of his first formal order directing absolute pooling of all traffic, common utilization of terminals, rolling stock and other facilities, hauling of freight by the shortest routes, and retention of all present officers and employes.

Special instructions were issued for the clearing of congestion in New York and Chicago through pooling of terminals and other traffic facilities, and Alfred H. Smith, president of the New York Central, was named temporary special assistant to supervise transportation in the trunk line territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers, where congestion is greatest.

Walker D. Hines, of New York, a railroad lawyer and for many years a special student of government operation, was appointed assistant director general, pending the formation of a permanent staff. The Interstate Commerce Commission was drafted for an immediate investigation by its inspectors of general freight conditions on Eastern trunk lines.

While the director general was conferring with a number of railroad heads, Interstate Commerce Commissioners and members of Congress and planning immediate action to remedy faults of transportation, it became known that the demands of the four brotherhoods for a 40 per cent. wage increase had been denied by the railroads and that consequently the labor men had decided to postpone for probably 60 days the presentation of their case to the government. It was thought probable that President Wilson would take up the labor situation in his addres to Congress this week.

## FOUR OVERCOME BY HEAT.

### Pasadena, Cal., Sees This Wonder At A Football Game.

Pasadena, Cal.—Four persons were overcome by heat in the crowd of 42,000 which witnessed the football team of marines, stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, defeat the army team from Camp Lewis, Washington, one of the features of the annual Tournament of Roses here. The score was 19 to 2. Profits from the game will go to the Red Cross.

# THE COUNTRY AT LARGE

Forty-three public schools in Philadelphia failed to open after the Christmas recess as a result of the continued severe cold weather. About 25,000 pupils are affected

P. J. Sheridan, Irish political leader, who figured prominently in the trial of Charles Stewart Parnell for treason in England, in 1890, died at his ranch home near Monte Vista, Col.

While residents of Huntingdon and other Central Pennsylvania towns are suffering for lack of coal, the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad has more than 800 cars loaded with bituminous coal for the South Broad Top region standing on its sidings.

The time for fixing the date of the trial of Paul Henning, a naturalized American of German birth, charged with treason for his alleged tampering with gyroscopes used in torpedoes made for the United States Government in the factory where he was employed, was postponed until January 14, when he was arraigned in Federal Court in Brooklyn

# PEACE PLAN TURNED DOWN

### Teuton Emissaries Not to Be Trusted.

## PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE

### An Interruption To The Peace Proceedings While The Delegates Report Upon The Block That Has Occurred.

Petrograd.—The chances of a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers being effected seemed remote, because of what are regarded as Germany's unreasonable demands. Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, and his associates take the stand that the Baltic provinces are in reality under military pressure while they continue to be occupied by Germany, and that their votes with respect to peace must be ignored.

The Russian delegation upon its return from Brest-Litovsk laid before the Council of Commissioners at Petrograd Germany's demands, which caused amazement and the declaration that the council was not favorable to acceptance. An elaboration of the German position in letters and statements which followed the general statement of terms showed that the Germans hold that Poland, Lithuania, Courland, Livonia and Esthonia already have defined themselves nationally within the meaning of the peace terms proposed and insist that they shall not vote again.

The Germans also explained, through General Hoffman, that Germany cannot evacuate Riga, Libau and other occupied points until certain that all Russia sanctions peace; otherwise Germany's enemies might assist Ukraine or other disaffected sections in opposition to the Central Powers.

The Russian peace delegation returned to Petrograd and reported to a joint session of the central executive committee of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates and the Petrograd Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Deputies the progress of the negotiations with the Austro-Germans at Brest-Litovsk.

M. Kameneff, a member of the Russian delegation, read the German terms, which he characterized as showing the positive annexation plans of the Central Powers, and he declared they were unacceptable in their present form. He added that the terms had not been discussed.

"If after the resumption of negotiations," the delegate said, "the Germans insist upon these terms Russia will conclude peace not with the German imperialists, but with the representatives of the people, the Socialists of Germany."

### TREATY PROVISIONS.

Included in the treaty provisions are the following:

Article 8—Russia agrees that the administration of the mouth of the Danube be intrusted to a European Danube commission with a membership from the countries bordering upon the Danube and the Black Sea. Above Braila the administration is to be in the hands of the countries bordering the river.

Article 9—Military laws limiting the private rights of Germans in Russia and of Russians in Germany are abolished.

Article 10—The contracting parties are not to demand payment of war expenditures, nor for damages suffered during the war, this provision including requisitions.

Article 11—Each party is to pay for damage done within its own limits during the war by acts against international law with regard to the subjects of other parties, in particular their diplomatic and consular representatives, as affecting their life, health or property. The amount is to be fixed by mixed commissions with neutral chairmen.

Article 12—Prisoners of war who are invalids are to be immediately repatriated. The exchange of other prisoners is to be made as soon as possible, the times to be fixed by a German-Russian commission.

Article 13—Civilian subjects interned or exiled are to be immediately released and sent home without cost to them.

Article 14—Russian subjects of German descent, particularly German colonists, may within 10 years emigrate to Germany, with the right to liquidate or transfer their property.

Article 15—Merchantmen of any of the contracting parties which were in ports of any other party at the beginning of the war, and also vessels taken as prizes which have not yet been adjudged, are to be returned or, if that be impossible, to be paid for.

## SPRING-RICE MAY RETIRE.

### British Ambassador To Leave U. S., Says London Paper.

London.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Lord Bertie, according to the Daily Chronicle, will shortly retire from the British Embassies at Washington and Paris. The newspaper adds that it is rumored that Sir George Buchanan is about to resign his post as Ambassador at Petrograd.

# King of the Khyber Rifles

### By TALBOT MUNDY

## The Most Picturesque Romance of the Decade

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### CHAPTER XIV—Continued.

—9—

Rewa Gunga spoke truth in Delhi when he assured King he should some day wonder at Yasmini's dancing.

She became joy and bravery and youth! She danced a story for them of the things they knew. She was the dawn light, touching the distant peaks. She was the wind that follows it, sweeping among the junipers and kissing each as she came. She was laughter, as the little children laugh when the cattle are loosed from the byres at last to feed in the valleys. She was the scent of spring uprising. She was blossom. She was fruit! Very daughter of the sparkle of warm sun on snow, she was the "Heart of the Hills" herself!

Never was such dancing! Never such an audience! Never such mad applause! She danced until the great rough guards had to run round the arena with clubbed butts and beat back trespassers who would have mobbed her. And every movement—every gracious wonder-curve and step with which she told her tale was as purely Greek as the handle on King's knife and the figures on the lamp-bowls and as the bracelets on her arm. Greek!

And she half-modern Russian, ex-girl-wife of a semi-civilized hill rajah! Who taught her? There is nothing new, even in Khinjan, in the "Hills!"

And when the crowd defeated the arena guards at last and burst through the swinging butts to seize her and fling her high and worship her with mad barbaric rite, she ran toward the shield. The four men raised it shoulder high again. She went to it like a leaf in the wind—sprang on it as if wings had lifted her, scarce touching it with naked toes—and leapt to the bridge with a laugh.

She went over the bridge on tiptoes, like nothing else under heaven but Yasmini at her bewitchingest. And without pausing on the far side she danced up the hewn stone stairs, dived into the dark hole and was gone!

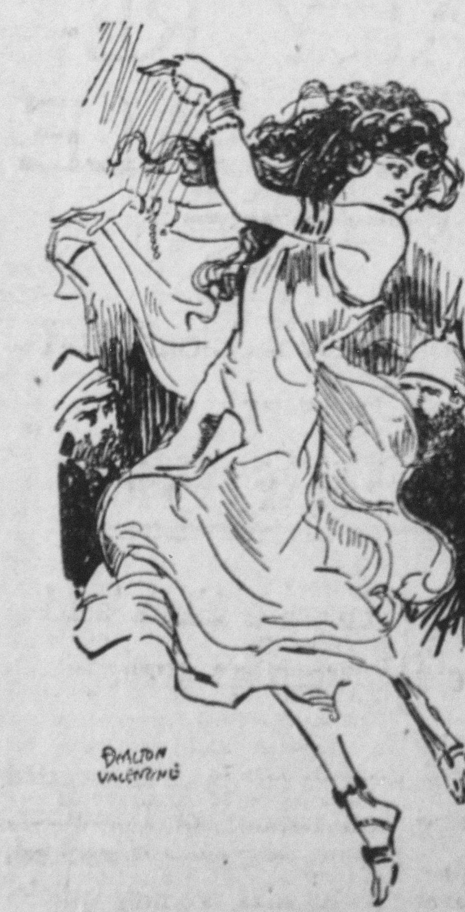
"Come!" yelled Ismail in King's ear. He could have heard nothing less, for the cavern was like to burst apart from the tumult.

"Whither?" the Afridi shouted in disgust. "Does the wind ask whither? Come like the wind and see! They will remember next that they have a bone to pick with thee! Come away!"

That seemed good enough advice. He followed as fast as Ismail could shoulder a way out between the frantic hillmen, deafened, stupefied, numbed, almost cowed by the ovation they were giving the "Heart of their Hills."

### CHAPTER XV.

As they disappeared after a scramble through the mouth of the same tunnel they had entered by, a roar went up behind them like the birth of earthquakes. Looking back over his shoulder, King saw Yasmini come back into the hole's mouth, to stand framed in it and bow acknowledgment. For the space of five minutes she stood in the great hole, smiling and watching the crowd below. Then she went, and the guards began to loose random volleys at the roof and brought down hundredweights of splintered stalactite.



Never Was Such Dancing.

Within a minute there were a hundred men busy sweeping up the splinters. In another minute twenty Zakka Kheis had begun a sword dance, yelling like demons. A hundred joined them. In three minutes more the whole arena was a dinning whirlpool, and the river's voice was drowned in shouting and the stamping of naked feet on stone.

"Come!" urged Ismail, and led the way.

King's last impression was of earth's womb on fire and of hellions brewing wrath. The stalactites and the hurrying river multiplied the dancing lights into a million, and the great roof hurled the din down again to make confusion with the new din coming up.

Ismail went like a rat down a run, and it became so dark that King had to follow by ear. He imagined they were running back toward the ledge under the waterfall; yet, when Ismail called a halt at last, panting, groped behind a great rock for a lamp and lit the wick with a common safety match, they were in a cave he had never seen before.

"Where are we?" King asked.

"Where none dare seek us. Art thou afraid?" asked Ismail, holding the lamp to King's face.

"Kuch dar nahin hai!" he answered. "There is no such thing as fear!"

Suddenly the Afridi blew the lamp out, and then the darkness became solid. Thought itself left off less than a yard away.

"Ismail!" he whispered. But Ismail did not answer him.

He faced about, leaning against the rock, with the flat of both hands pressed tight against it for the sake of its company; and almost at once he saw a little bright red light glowing in the distance. It might have been below him; it was perfectly impossible to judge, for the darkness was not measurable.

"Flowers turn to the light!" droned Ismail's voice above sententiously, and turning, he thought he could see red eyes peering over the rock. He jumped, and made a grab for the flowing beard that surely must be below them, but he missed.

"Little fish swim to the light!" droned Ismail. "Moths fly to the light! Who is a man that he should know less than they?"

He turned again and stared at the light. Dimly, very vaguely he could make out that a causeway led downward from almost where he stood. He was convinced that should he try too climb back Ismail would merely reach out a hand and shove him down again, and there was no sense in being put to that indignity. He decided to go forward, for there was even less sense in standing still. So he stooped to feel the floor with his hand before deciding to go forward. There was no mistaking the finish given by the tread of countless feet. He was on a highway, and there are not often pitfalls where so many feet have been.

For all that he went forward as a certain Agag once did, and it was many minutes before he could see a certain glowing blood-red in the light behind two lamps, at the top of a flight of ten stone steps. When he went quite close he saw carpet down the middle of the steps, so ancient that the stone showed through in places; all the pattern, supposing it ever had any, was worn or faded away. Carpet and steps glowed red too. His own face, and the hands he held in front of him were red-hot-poker color. Yet outside the little ellipse of light the darkness looked like a thing to lean against, and the silence was so intense that he could hear the arteries singing by his ears.

He saw the curtains move slightly, apparently in a little puff of wind that made the lamps waver. Then he walked up the steps and at the top he stooped to examine the lamps.

They were bronze, cast, polished and graved. All round the circumference of each bowl were figures in half-relief, representing a woman dancing. She was the woman of the knife-hilt, and of the lamps in the arena! But no two figures of the dance were alike. It was the same woman dancing, but the artist had chosen twenty different poses with which to immortalize his skill, and hers. Both lamps burned sweet oil with a wick, and each had a chimney of horn, not at all unlike a modern lamp chimney. The horn was stained red.

As he set the second lamp down he became aware of a subtle, interesting smell, and memory took him back at once to Yasmini's room in the Chandni Chowk in Delhi where he had smelled it first. It was the peculiar scent he had been told was Yasmini's own—a blend of scents, like a chord of music, in which musk did not predominate.

He took three strides and touched the curtains, discovering now for the first time that there were two of them, divided down the middle. They were of leather, and though they looked old as the "Hills" themselves, the leather was supple as good cloth.

"Kurram Khan hai!" he announced. But the echo was the only answer. There was no sound beyond the curtains. With his heart in his mouth he parted them with both hands, startled by the sharp jangle of metal rings on a rod.

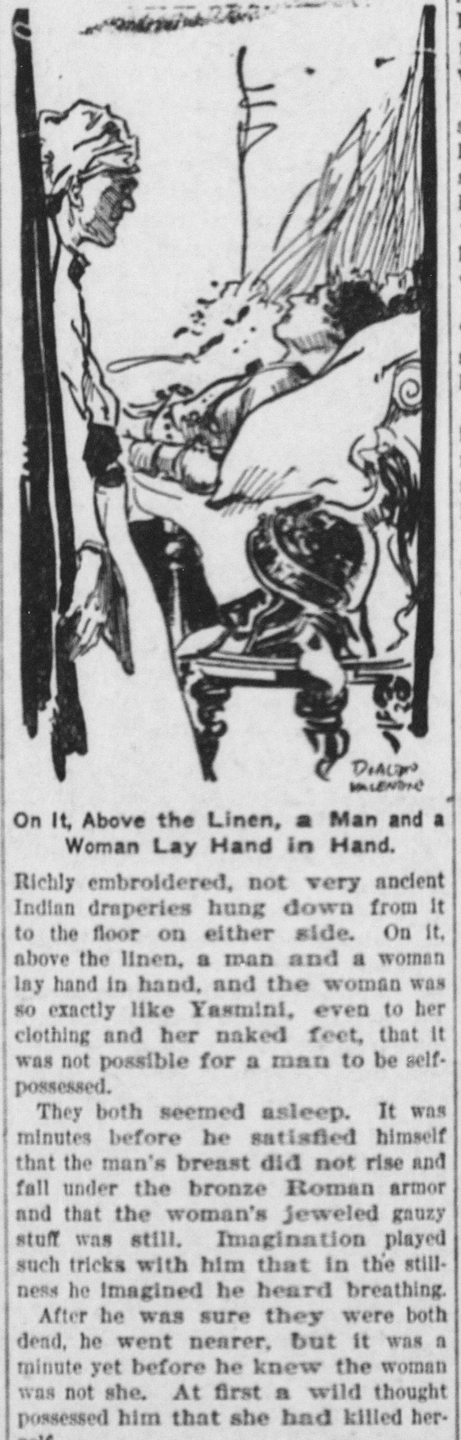
So he stood, with arms outstretched, staring—staring—staring—with eyes skilled swiftly to take in details, but with a brain that tried to explain—formed a hundred wild suggestions—and then reeled. He was face to face with the unexplainable—the riddle of Khinjan caves.

The leather curtains slipped through his fingers and closed behind him with the clash of rings on a rod. But he was beyond being startled. He was not really sure he was in the world. He was not certain whether it was the twentieth century, or 55 B. C., or earlier yet; or whether time had ceased.

The place where he was did not look like a cave, but a palace chamber, for the rock walls had been trimmed square and polished smooth; then they had been painted pure white, except for a wide blue frieze, with a line of gold leaf drawn underneath it. And on the frieze, done in gold-leaf too, was the Grecian lady of the lamps, always dancing. There were fifty or sixty figures of her, no two alike.

A dozen lamps were burning, set in niches cut in the walls at measured intervals. They were exactly like the two outside, except that their horn chimneys were stained yellow instead of red, suffusing everything in a golden glow.

Opposite him was a curtain, rather like that through which he had entered. Near to the curtain was a bed, whose great wooden posts were cracked with age. In spite of its age it was spread with fine new linen.



On It, Above the Linen, a Man and a Woman Lay Hand in Hand.

Richly embroidered, not very ancient Indian draperies hung down from it to the floor on either side. On it, above the linen, a man and a woman lay hand in hand, and the woman was so exactly like Yasmini, even to her clothing and her naked feet, that it was not possible for a man to be self-possessed.

They both seemed asleep. It was minutes before he satisfied himself that the man's breast did not rise and fall under the bronze Roman armor and that the woman's jeweled gauzy stuff was still. Imagination played such tricks with him that in the stillness he imagined he heard breathing.

After he was sure they were both dead, he went nearer, but it was a minute yet before he knew the woman was not she. At first a wild thought possessed him that she had killed herself.

The only thing to show who he had been were the letters S. P. Q. R. on a great plumed helmet, on a little table by the bed. But she was the woman of the lamp-bowls and the frieze. A life-size stone statue in a corner was so like her, and like Yasmini too, that it was difficult to decide which of the two it represented.

She had lived when he did, for her fingers were locked in his. And he had lived two thousand years ago, because his armor was about as old as that, and for proof that he had died in it part of his breast had turned to powder inside the breastplate. The rest of his body was whole and perfectly preserved.

Stern, handsome in a high-beaked Roman way, gray on the temples, firm-lipped, he lay like an emperor in harness. But the pride and resolution on his face were outdone by the serenity of hers. Very surely those two had been lovers.

Both of them looked young and healthy—the woman younger than thirty—twenty-five at a guess—and the man perhaps forty, perhaps forty-five. Every stitch of the man's clothing had decayed, so that his armor rested on the naked skin, except for a dressed leather kilt about his middle. The leather was as old as the curtains at the entrance, and as well preserved. But the woman's silked clothing was as new as the bedding. Yet, they both died about the same time, or how could their fingers have been interlaced? And some of the jewelry on the woman's clothes was very ancient as well as priceless.

He looked closer at the fingers for signs of force and suddenly caught his breath. Under the woman's flimsy sleeve was a wrought gold bracelet, smaller than that one he himself had worn in Delhi and up the Khyber. He raised the loose sleeve to look more closely at it, and the movement laid bare another bracelet, on the man's right wrist. Size for size, this was the same as the one that had been stolen from himself.

Memory prompted him. He felt its outer edge with a finger nail. There was the little nick that he had made in the soft gold when he struck it against the cell bars in the jail at the Mir Khan palace! He touched the gold. It was warm. He repeated the test on the woman's wrists. Hers was warm, too. Both bracelets had been worn by a living being within an hour—

He muttered and frowned in thought, and then suddenly jumped backward. The leather curtain near the bed had moved on its bronze rod.

"Aren't they dears?" a voice said in English behind him. "Aren't they sweet?"

Yasmini stood not two arms' lengths away, lovelier than the dead woman because of the merry life in her, young and warm, aglow, but looking like the dead woman and the woman of the frieze—the woman of the lamp-bowls—the statue—come to life, speaking to him in English more sweetly than if it had been her mother tongue. The English abuse their language. Yasmini caressed it and made it do its work twice over.

Being dressed as a native, he salaamed low. Knowing him for what he was, she gave him the senna-stained tips of her warm fingers to kiss, and he thought she trembled when he touched them. But a second later she had snatched them away and was treating him to raillery.

"Man of pills and blisters!" she said, "tell me how those bodies are preserved! Spill knowledge from that learned skull of thine!"

He did not answer. He never shone in conversation at any time, having made as many friends as enemies by saying nothing until the spirit moves him. But she did not know that yet.

"If I knew for certain why those two did not turn to worms," she went on, "almost I would choose to die now, while I am beautiful! What would they say, think you, King sahib, if they found us two dead beside those two? Speak, man, speak! Has Khinjan struck you dumb?"

But he did not speak. He was staring at her arm, where two whitish marks on the skin betrayed that bracelets had been.

"Oh, those! They are theirs. I would not rob the dead, or the gods would turn on me. I robbed you, instead, while you slept. Fie, King sahib, while you slept!"

But her steel did not strike on flint. It was her eyes that flashed. He would have done better to have seemed ashamed, for then he might have fooled her, at least for a while. But having judged himself, he did not care a fig for her judgment of him. She realized that instantly and having found a tool that would not work, discarded it for a better one. She grew confidential.

"I borrow them," she explained, "but I put them back. I take them for so many days, and when the day comes—the gods like us to be exact! You were near death when I took the bracelet last night. The time was up. I would have stabbed you if you had tried to prevent me!"

Now he spoke at last and gave her a first glimpse of an angle of his mind she had not suspected.

"Princess," he said. He used the word with the deference some men can combine with effrontery, so that very tenderness has barbs. "You might have had that thing back if you had sent a messenger for it at any time. A word by a servant would have been enough."

"You could never have reached Khinjan then!" she retorted. Her eyes flashed again, but his did not waver.

"Princess," he said, "why speak of what you don't know?"

He thought she would strike like a snake, but she smiled at him instead. And when Yasmini has smiled on a man he has never been just the same man afterward. He knows more, for one thing. He has had a lesson in one of the finer arts.

"I will speak of what I do know," she said. "No, there is no need. Look! Look!"

She pointed at the bed—at the man on the bed—fingers locked in those of a woman who looked so like herself.

He looked, knowing well there was something to be understood, that stared him in the face. But for the life of him he could not determine question or answer.

"What is in your bosom?" she asked him.

He put his hand to his shirt.

"Draw it out!" she said, as a teacher drills a child.

He drew out the gold-hilted knife with the bronze blade, with which a man had meant to murder him. He let it lie on the palm of his hand and looked from it to her and back again. The hilt might have been a portrait of her modeled from the life.

"Here is another like it," she said, stepping to the bedside. She drew back the woman's dress at the bosom and showed a knife exactly like that in King's hand. "One lay on her bosom and one on his when I found them!" she said. "Now, think again!"

He did think, of thirty thousand possibilities, and of one impossible idea that stood up prominent among them all and insisted on seeming the only likely one.

"I saw the knife in your bosom last night," she said, "and laughed so that I nearly wakened you."

"Why didn't you take it with the bracelet?" King asked her, holding it out. "Take it now. I don't want it."

She accepted it and laid it on the man's bronze armor. Then, however, she resumed it and played with it.

"Look again!" she said. "Think and look again!"

He looked, and he knew now. But he still preferred that she should tell him, and his lips shut tight.

"Can you guess why I changed my mind about you—wise man?"

She looked from him to the man on the bed and back to him again. Having solved the riddle, King had leisure to be interested in her eyes, and watched them analytically, like a jeweler appraising diamonds. They were strangely reminiscent, but much more changeable and colorful than any he had ever seen. They had the baffling trick of changing while he watched them.

"Having sent a man to kill you, why did I cease to want to kill you? Instead of losing you on the way to Khinjan, why did I run risks to protect you after you reached here? Why did I save your life in the Cavern of Earth's Drink tonight? You do not know yet? Then I will tell you something else you do not know. I was in Delhi when you were! I watched and listened while you and Rewa Gunga talked in my house! I was in Rewa Gunga's carriage on the train that he took and you did not! I have learned at first hand that you are not a fool. But that was not enough! You had to be three things—clever and brave and one other. The one other you are! Brave you have proved yourself to be! Clever you must be, to trick your way into Khinjan caves, even with Ismail at your elbow! That is why I saved your life—because you are those two things and — and — one other!"

She snatched a mirror from a little ivory table—a modern mirror—bad glass, bad art, bad workmanship, but silver warranted.

"Look in it and then at him!" she ordered.

But he did not need to look. The man on the bed was not so much like himself as the woman was like her, but the resemblance seemed to grow under his eyes. King was the taller and the younger by several years, but the noses were the same, and the wrinkled foreheads; both men had the same firm mouth; both looked like Romans.

### CHAPTER XVI.

"Athelstan!"

She pronounced his given name as if she loved the word, standing straight again and looking into his eyes. There were high lights in hers that outgleamed the diamonds on her dress.

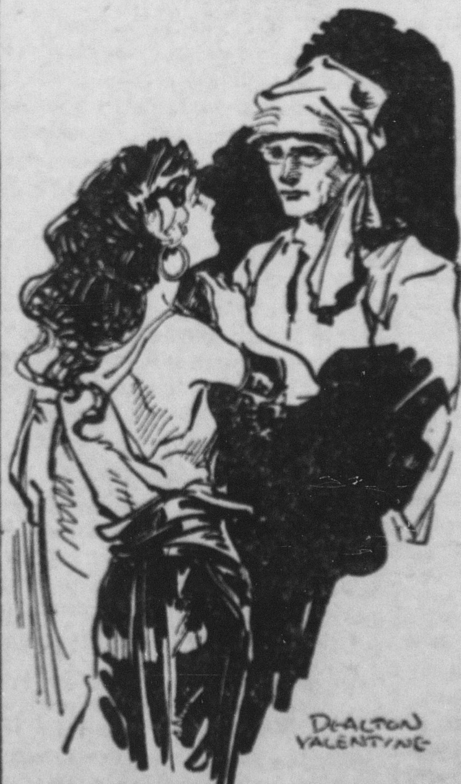
"Your gods and mine have done this, Athelstan. When the gods combine they lay plans well indeed!"

"I only know one God," he answered simply, as a man speaks of the deep things in his heart.

"I know of many! They love me! They shall love you, too! Many are better than one! You shall learn to know my gods, for we are to be partners, you and I!"

She took his hand again, her eyes burning with excitement and mysticism and ambition like a fever. She seemed to take more than physical possession of him.

"What brought them here? Tell me that!" she demanded, pointing to the bed. "You think he brought her? I tell you she was the spur that drove him! Is it a wonder that men called her the 'Heart of the Hills?' I found them ten years ago and clothed her and put new linen on their bed, for the old was all rags and dust. There have always been hundreds—and sometimes thousands—who knew the secret of Khinjan caves, but this has been a secret within a secret. Someone, who knew the secret before I, sawed those bracelets through and fitted hinges and clasps. The men you saw in the Cavern of Earth's Drink have no doubt I am the 'Heart of the Hills' come to life! They shall know thee as him within a little while!"



"Can You Guess Why I Changed My Mind About You—Wise Man?"

She held his hand a little tighter and pressed closer to him, laughing softly. He stood as if made of iron, and that only made her laugh the more.

"Tales of the 'Heart of the Hills' have puzzled the raj, haven't they, these many years? They sent me to find the source of them. Me! They chose well! There are not many like me! I have found this one dead woman who was like me. And in ten years, until you came, I have found no man like him!"

She tried to look into his eyes, but he frowned straight in front of him. His native costume and Rangar turban did not make him seem any less a man. His jowl, that was beginning to need shaving, was as grim and as satisfying as the dead Roman's. She stroked his left hand with soft fingers.

"I used to think I knew how to dance!" she laughed. "For ten years I have taken those pictures of her for my model and have striven to learn what she knew. I have surpassed her! I used to think I knew how to amuse myself with men's dreams—until I found this! Then I dreamed on my own account! My dream was true, my warrior! You have come! Our hour has come!"

She tugged at his hand. He was hers, soul and harness, if outward signs could prove it.

"Come!" she said. "Is this my hospitality? You are weary and hungry. Come!"

She led him by the hand, for it would have needed brute force to pry her fingers loose. She drew aside the leather curtain that hung on a bronze rod near the bed, led him through it, and let it clash to again behind them.

Now they were in the dark together, and it was not comprehended in her scheme of things to let circumstance lie fallow. She pressed his hand, and sighed, and then hurried, whispering tender words he could scarcely catch. When they burst together through a curtain at the other end of a passage in the rock, his skin was red under the tan and for the first time her eyes refused to meet his.

"Why did they choose that cave to sleep in?" she asked him. "Is not this a better one? Who laid them there?"

He stared about. They were in a great room far more splendid than the first. There was a great fountain in the center splashing in the midst of flowers. They were cut flowers. The "Hills" must have been scoured for them within a day.

There were great cushioned couches all about and two thrones made of ivory and gold. Between two couches was a table, laden with golden plates and a golden jug, on pure white linen. There were two goblets of beaten gold and knives with golden handles and bronze blades. The whole room seemed to be drenched in the scent Yasmini favored, and there was the same frieze running round all four walls, with the woman depicted on it dancing.

"Come, we shall eat!" she said, leading him by the hand to a couch. She took the one facing him, and they lay like two Romans of the empire with the table in between.

She struck a golden gong then, and a native woman came in, who stared at King as if she had seen him before and did not like him. Yasmini nodded to the servant, who clapped her hands. At once came a stream of hillmen, robed in white, who carried sherbet in bottles cooled in snow and dishes fragrant with hot food. He recognized his own prisoners from the Mir Khan Palace jail, and nodded to them as they set the things down under the maid's direction. When they had finished eating Yasmini drove the maid away with a sharp word; he brought an ivory footstool and set it about a yard away from her waxen toes. And she, watching him with burning eyes, wound tresses of her hair around the golden dagger handle, making her jewels glitter with each movement.

"The gods of India, who are the only real gods, what do they think of it all! They have been good to the English, but they have had no thanks. They will stand aside now and watch a greater jihad than the world has ever seen! I love them, and they love me—as you shall love me, too! If they did not love both of us, we would not both be here! We must obey them!"

None of the East's amazing ways of courtship are ever tedious. Love springs into being on an instant and lives a thousand years inside an hour. She left no doubt as to her meaning. She and King were to love, as the East knows love, and then the world might have just what they two did not care to take from it.

His only possible course as yet was the defensive, and there is no defense like silence. He was still.

"The sirkar," she went on, "the silly sirkar fears that perhaps Turkey may enter the war. Perhaps a jihad may be proclaimed. So much for fear! I know! I have known for a very long time! And I have not let fear trouble me at all!"

Her eyes were on his steadily, and she read no fear in his, either, for none was there. In hers he saw ambition—triumph already — excitement — the gambler's love of all the hugest risks. Behind them burned genius and the deviltry that would stop at nothing. As the general had told him in Peshawur, she would dare open hades gate and ride the devil down the Khyber for the fun of it.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

**Crushed Possibilities.**

Jones, the cub reporter, was fat, but he looked as melancholy as a fat man can when he entered the city editor's office.

"Why was my story killed?" he asked gloomily.

"An act of mercy," said the editor. "You fell down on it first."

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
ISSUED WEEKLY.

CENTRE HALL - - PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918.

SMITH & BAILEY . . . . . Proprietors
S. W. SMITH . . . . . . . . . . Editor
EDWARD E. BAILEY { Local Editor and Business Manager

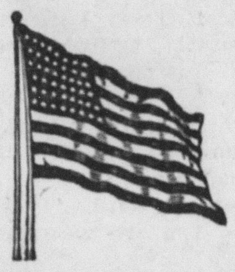
Entered at the Post Office in Centre Hall as second Class mail matter.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one and one-half dollars per year.

ADVERTISING RATES—Display advertisement of ten or more inches, for three or more insertions, ten cents per inch for each issue. Display advertising occupying less space than ten inches and for less than three insertions, from fifteen to twenty-five cents per inch for each issue, according to composition. Minimum charge, seventy-five cents.

Local notices accompanying display advertising five cents per line for each insertion; otherwise, eight cents per line, minimum charge, twenty-five cents.

Legal notices, twenty cents per line for three insertions, and ten cents per line for each additional insertion.



## CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, afternoon.

Reformed—Union, afternoon, Centre Hall, evening.

Lutheran—Spring Mills, morning, communion; Centre Hall, afternoon; Tusseyville, evening.

### SOUND SENSE.

Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, editor, author, historian and writer of note, so completely sums up the delay in the government in "investigating" certain things in Washington that he contributed the following to his paper in Altoona. The Colonel evidently is disgusted with the so-called "investigations", which amount to nothing, that he calls for the people to stand behind the President and win the war. A part of the editorial follows:

This is no time for charges and counter-charges, for accusations or recriminations and the reluctant denials. Let us stop investigating and win this war. Let us back up President Wilson as he, above all other Americans, knows how to do it. Do not heckle and annoy him and sap his vitality like the copperhead and yellow curs in general did with the patient and plodding Lincoln during the civil war.

Let us have enthusiasm for our army and navy, and for all civilian organizations co-operating with them, realizing that no human beings are perfect, and most of us are apt to err. Fight shoulder to shoulder against the Teuton foes, and win. Then turn the searchlight on those who administered the war in different departments and on the corporations and individuals who furnished the supplies. If the light reveals any crookedness or graft or suffering to the men in arms, hang the guilty publicly in a wholesale hanging-bee like common spies or thieves.

But let all who are trying to aid in preparing for our righteous war have a free reign now. Don't tell them that they shouldn't have done this or that before they have had time to do anything at all. Don't oust officials for having done little when the time has been so short. Remember our state of unpreparedness, and then don't blame it on President Wilson, but on all his predecessors; remember the labor shortage, the food shortage, the newness of the entire program of the world war to a commercial nation like ours.

### Adequate Advertising.

Patrons of stores have come to understand, as clearly as the merchants themselves understand, that the purpose and result of newspaper advertising are to reduce the cost of commodities to consumers. This is accomplished only through adequate advertising—for nothing less will assure the largest possible volume of business which alone makes possible small per-sale profits.

Strangely enough, however, some merchants cling unconsciously to the outworn notion that to spend a little less for advertising than a competitor, with similar problems of selling to solve spends, is to "save" money. If this were sound doctrine it would follow that a merchant would find his greatest profit in reducing his turnover—in a smaller, rather than a larger volume of sales. He would find it more profitable to keep his employees busy half of the time—to accomplish but a part of the work of which his selling organization is capable, rather than all of it.

How much should a merchant spend for advertising? Let us reduce the answer to its simplest terms: Enough to answer the largest volume of business which he is prepared to handle. If he is securing eighty per cent of the business he could do, by adding one-fifth to his advertising expense he should be able to secure the maximum 100 per cent. Figuring on that simple basis, a merchant may reach his goal.

Larro Feed—the more-milk feed that's guaranteed. Car just in.—R. D. Foreman. adv.

### DEATHS.

Rev. Andrew J. Horner passed away at his home in Youngsville on Thursday evening, after two weeks illness with pneumonia, aged almost fifty-one years. Burial was made at that place on Sunday afternoon.

Rev. Horner was a son of Daniel and Catharine Horner, both deceased, and was born above Centre Hall. He learned the mason trade which he discontinued about fifteen years ago and entered the ministry, serving the Free Methodist charge at Youngsville. About two years ago Rev. Horner sustained an injury to his spine as a result of a severe fall. As a consequence his mind became affected, obliging him to lay aside his ministerial duties.

Besides his wife, who was Miss Carrie Fleisher, of near Tusseyville, there survive the following children: Viola, Myra, Ralph and Thomas. Three brothers and one sister also are left; namely, George W., of Linden Hall; Harry, of Colyer; John H., of near Tusseyville, and Annie, of Ohio.

Aaron W. Ulrich died Wednesday of last week on the Samuel Krape farm, Penn township, where he had resided for seventy-two years. A stroke of apoplexy sustained a few days previous caused his death, aged seventy-five years and six months. Burial was made in the Fairview cemetery, Millheim, on Saturday, Rev. W. D. Donat officiating.

His wife, who was Miss Weaver, and three children survive namely, Charles, of Spring Mills; Mrs. John Zerby, of Spring Mills, and Mrs. A. M. Harter, of Coburn.

Rev. J. F. Sultz died at his home in Watsontown, where he had been living retired for some years, and on Saturday. Interment was made at Lewisburg. He was aged about seventy years. There survives a wife and these children: William, a Methodist minister in West Virginia; James, an Evangelical minister, located in Potter county; Percival, West Virginia; Miss Grace, at home; Ward K., serving an Evangelical charge at New Columbia; Sturgis, a Presbyterian minister, Camden, New Jersey; Lulu, wife of Ralph Robb, Bellwood; Miss Jeane, Bellwood.

The deceased, about thirteen years ago, served the local Evangelical charge, with residence at Centre Hall.

Mrs. Amanda E. Haines, widow of the late Ambrose Haines, died at her home at Aaronsburg, Tuesday evening of last week at about 8:30 o'clock of disease incident to old age. She was aged seventy-eight years, eleven months and twelve days.

Her maiden name was Amanda Hosterman, and she was a native of Gregg township. She was a consistent member of the Lutheran church for many years. She is survived by the following children: Frank, of Canyon, Texas; Mrs. Kate Musser, of State College; Wm. B., of Altoona, Ia; Mrs. Annie Eisenhuth, of State College; Mrs. Sue Stamm, of Millmont; Mrs. Tammie Jones, of Scotland, S. D.; John A., Miss Amanda and Miss Cora, of Aaronsburg; Ralph of near Millheim, and Arcby, of Adelphia, Ia.

### Death of Mrs. (Rev.) Groh.

From the Carlisle Evening Sentinel.

Mrs. Julia A. E. Groh, widow of the late Rev. W. H. Groh, passed away at her home in North Hanover Street, Friday midnight, aged 89 years. Whilst she had been in declining health for some time she was seriously ill for only five days. Mrs. Groh was born at Boalsburg, Centre county, but for 26 years was a highly esteemed citizen of Carlisle. She was a woman of high Christian character and a faithful and consistent member of the First Reformed church. Death for her was only a sweet and blessed transition. Surviving her are three daughters, Mrs. S. M. Roeder, of Glen Rock, and Misses Margaret and Anna Groh, at home. She was the last of her immediate family. Funeral services will be on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, interment at Ashland cemetery.

[Mrs. Groh will be most kindly remembered by a large number of the Reporter readers, having been a resident of Boalsburg for many years, and as the wife of Rev. Groh frequented many home in Penns Valley to aid in ministering to spiritual wants.—Ed.]

### STATE AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Pennsylvania's corn crop during the past year was valued at $112,272,998.88 as compared with $60,226,273.77 in 1916 and $42,656,471.86 in 1915.

Pennsylvania made the poorest showing of any of the large rye growing States in the increased acreage over last year, that is wintering the rye crop for next season.

The average yield per acre for potatoes in the United States during the past season was 100.8 bushels while the Pennsylvania average was 99.5 bushels.

The increased milk flow, the improved condition of your stock, and the ease of handling—Larro Feed is the cheapest feed or combination of feeds on the market. R. D. Foreman. adv.

### Council Elects New Officers.

At a meeting of the borough council, held on Monday evening, at which time the business for the past year was closed, the following newly elected members were sworn into office, all of whom are old members beginning new terms: Messrs. Daniel Daup, W. F. Bradford, and W. H. Meyer. Reorganization of council resulted as follows: F. V. Goodhart, president; W. J. Smith, secretary.

### Week of Prayer Report.

Total contributions of the week of prayer amounted to . . . . . . $ 37.45
Printing programs . . . . . 3.00

Balance . . . . . . . . . . . . . $ 34.45
has been sent to American Bible Society, New York City, as a contribution to furnish New Testaments to soldiers and sailors. Each congregation taking part in the service will receive credit for one-fifth of the above amount.

R. R. JONES, Sec.-Treas.

### Tractor Operation Course.

Special courses in gas engine and tractor operations are to be given this winter at the Pennsylvania State College for the benefit of farmers who want to replace their drafted hired men with labor-saving machinery. Each course will last a week and will be limited to twenty persons. R. U. Blasingame, associate professor of farm machinery, will be in direct charge of the instruction. There will be no charge for tuition. The courses begins January 7 and will continue so long as the attendance justifies.

### Intallation of Officers.

Central Queen Temple, No. 174, Ladies of Golden Eagle, installed the following officers on Tuesday evening in their hall in the Reporter building. A number of visitors were present.

Past Templar, Mrs. B. C. Potter.
Noble Templar, Mrs. Cryder Frank.
Vice Templar, Mrs. J. W. Whiteman.
Marshall of Cermonies, Mrs. E. W. Crawford.
Prophetess, Mrs. Brown Nale.
Priestess, Mrs. Jacob Sharer.
Guardian of Records, Mrs. Clyde Bradford.
Guardian of Exchequer, Mrs. R. D. Foreman.
Guardian of Finance, Mrs. E. S. Ripka.
Guardian of Outer Portal, Miss Gladys Jones.
Guardian of Inner Portal, Mrs. J. H. Puff.
Trustee, Mrs. E. S. Ripka.
Rep. to Grand Temple, Mrs. John Luse.

### Odd Fellows' Anniversary.

Wednesday evening of next week (January 16th) the local I. O. O. F. fraternity will celebrate their anniversary by meeting in their hall. The customary banquet provided on such occasions will be dispensed with this year. All members of the order are urged to be present.

### The Third Liberty Loan to Come soon.

The next national loan will be designated officially as the "Third Liberty loan," not the victory loan, or freedom loan, or peace loan, as had been suggested.

Posters and other advertising matter will be prepared immediately bearing the title now adopted. The loan will be some time after February 1 for an amount and at an interest rate not yet decided.

## Linden Hall

Mrs. Edward Sellers is spending a few days at Oak Hall.

Mrs. J. H. Ross spent a week with friends in Altoona, returning home last Thursday.

The venerable John Houser was seriously ill for a few days but is now slightly improved.

Clyde Stem moved his family from the John Hook place to the house recently vacated by James Osman.

Miss Ruth Callahan and sisters entertained a number of their friends at their home on last Wednesday evening.

Harvey Houtz, who has been here since the death of his sister, Mrs. Lizzie Gingerich, returned to his home in Toledo last Monday.

Forest Miller spent his vacation with his father in Pittsburg, and coming to the home of his aunt, Mrs. Henry Houser, for a few days before returning to "State".

William Catherman, who was brought to his home from Milton, where he is employed, is in a serious condition from a paralytic stroke which left him helpless.

S. W. Heilamon and J. L. Bennage, of Lebanon county, spent a few days with the former's brother here, on their way home from State College where they were for Farmers Week.

Lloyd McClintic, whose home is at Storm Lake, Iowa, is visiting his brothers and sisters in Centre county. It is almost thirty years since he left this neighborhood and this is his first visit home.

After a two weeks vacation Edwina Wieland returned to Bloomsburg Normal; Mildred Wieland to State College; Cyril Zechman to Susquehanna University; Russell Ishler and Riley Stover to State College.

### Marriage Licenses.

Bruce M. Stover, Millheim
Mabel M. Auman, Millheim

J. Dennis Hillard, Pa. Furnace
Iva H. McElwain, Warriors Mark

Robert M. Hugill, Philipsburg
Emma L. Vaux, Philipsburg

David Williams, Philipsburg
Mary Bunk, Philipsburg

John D. Winkleblech, Aaronsburg
Martha M. Haines, Philipsburg

Samuel W. Fleming, Jr. Harrisburg
Sarah Fullerton Hastings, Bellefonte

### Winkleblech—Haines.

At the Reformed parsonage in Aaronsburg, on Monday evening, Rev. W. D. Donat united in marriage John D. Winkleblech and Miss Martha M. Haines.

## Millheim.

O. P. Adams, employed at Altoona, is home for a few days.

The past week has seen many farmers delivering wheat to Coburn for $2.05 per bushel.

John Brown left Monday for Youngstown, Ohio, where he expects to find employment.

On Saturday W. S. Shelton and Charles Hassinger transacted business in Bellefonte.

Gross Allison, from the State of Kentucky, is visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Allison, at the hotel.

Jay Winegartner, in service for Uncle Sam, and stationed at Camp Merriden, N. J., was home for a few days the past week.

Owing to the scarcity of water our local roller mills are unable to operate, and at some mills flour can not be had.

If you wish to develop your imagination of an ideal Charlie Chaplin mustache call at the tonsorial parlors of A. A. Kreamer and consult the proprietor.

Bruce M. Stover has joined the army of Benedicts. His New Year resolution was "for better or for worse." Miss Mabel Auman, for several years a "hello girl" in the Bell exchange, is the happy bride.

Gross Allison has brought with him from Kentucky a pair of fine fox hounds for S. W. Gramley, and the latter with some of the boys are looking forward to some good chases this winter.

## Spring Mills.

H. F. Rossman spent a few days with his sons in Philadelphia.

Chickenpox is very prevalent among the children at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rossman are visiting in Altoona.

Miss Ruth Smith went to Altoona on Friday to see her sister, Mrs. Harter, who was admitted to a hospital in that city for treatment.

James Krape, of Seattle, Washington, is spending some time with his daughter, Mrs. Annie King. It is twenty-nine years since Mr. Krape was here last.

The junior class of the Spring Mills High school will render the play, "Between the Acts," in Grange hall, Spring Mills, Saturday evening, January 12th. Admission 10 and 20 cents.

The Union Sunday-School, held in the M. E. church on Sunday morning, was a success. The church was filled, every denomination being represented. The next service will be on Sunday morning, January 13th, in the Lutheran church; preaching at 10:30 by Rev. Kurtz.

### CENTRE OAK

D. J. Vonada sold his baled hay to Bradford & Son at $25.25 per ton.

Potatoes are said to be freezing in the cellars.

Samuel Wise sold one of his cows to a party at Centre Hall for the nice sum of $150.00.

Wilbur Lucas is kept more than busy with the pork and beef business.

William Homan, from South Dakota, is spending some time at the home of C. S. Musser.

Mrs. J. C. Rossman, from State College, spent a week with friends in this section.

Mrs. Rosetta Luse has not improved much but is able to sit up the greater part of the day.

## Pleasant Gap.

Miss Elsie Herman spent the week end with her sister in Tyrone.

Mrs. Samuel Poorman entertained the sewing circle last Friday evening.

Ree Floray left Monday last for Pittsburgh where he expects to secure employment.

Mrs. H. J. Griffith who has been spending some time with her parents, in Pittsburg, returned home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Melroy returned home Sunday, after a week's visit with the former's parents at White Haven.

Mrs. J. O. Hile spent several days last week with her daughter in Bellefonte.

### CENTRE MILLS

William Etters, who spent the past summer at Centre Mills, is a patient in the Bellefonte hospital.

Mrs. Paul Hackman spent last Thursday with Mrs. Arthur Cummings.

Mrs. Fred Brown, sister of Mrs. Arthur Cummings, is threatened with appendicitis.

### ANNUAL ELECTION.—

The annual election of the FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CENTRE COUNTY will be held in the grand jury room, Court House, Bellefonte, Pa., on Monday, January 14th, 1918, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., for the election of twelve directors for the ensuing year.

H. E. DUCK, President,
3t FRANK M. FISHER, Sec.

Kessler, the Millheim merchant, offers great bargains in his January reduction sale. Here is a chance to secure real bargains. adv.

### THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT STORES

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter | .42 |
| Eggs | .50 |

1918

MAY THE NEW YEAR, IN ITS BEGINNING, BRING TO YOU PROSPERITY AND PEACE OF MIND, AND MAY THESE THINGS CONTINUE TO ITS CLOSE.

Make This New Year's Resolution:

If you already are a patron of this store, that you will continue as such, thus benefiting in no small way through the advantages to be derived in buying where stocks are always Complete, Fresh, of Best Quality, and prices consistent with such quality.

If you have not yet acquainted yourself with the Smith standard of merchandise, that you will get in line to-day.

Think it over.

C. M. SMITH
The Big Quality Store of Penns Valley
CENTRE HALL

KESSLER'S GREAT JANUARY REDUCTION SALE

We are offering our
Ladies' Fine Plush, Broadcloth and Velour Coats at
Practically Half Price

Also, Men's Fine Trench Suits and Overcoats are Reduced as well.

We are compelled to make this cut price on account of the great blizzard during the month of December, which checked our sales, and now we are overstocked. We are forced to offer bargains so that we may quickly reduce this surplus stock.

We advise you to buy whether you are in immediate need or not, for merchandise will almost double in price until next fall and winter.

Now is your chance to get real bargains. Go take advantage of it at

KESSLER'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
MILLHEIM

## LOCALS.

Tuesday was a disagreeable, cold, stormy and generally bad day.

Good news—Larro Feed is back again.—R. D. Foreman. adv.

Mrs. B. F. Reish and daughter Vida spent a few days at the W. A. Krise home.

Kessler's great January reduction sale is on. Read about it in their regular ad. in another column. adv.

Miss Bertha Strohmeier has returned from a delightful trip to friends in Cleveland, Ohio, and other points.

Go to hear Mildred Warnock, a capable and delightful reader, in Grange Arcada on Saturday evening of this week.

Miss Virginia Young, who made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Royer, at State College, for some time, left for Buchanan, Michigan, on a visit to relatives.

John A. Martz, a member of the local section force, guarded a carload or explosives at Oak Hall Saturday night. The shipment was consigned to the Oak Hall quarries.

The following attended the installation of officers of Zion Grange last Tuesday evening: Prof. C. R. Neff, George Gingerich, Roy Garbrick, Mrs. D. W. Bradford and Miss Florence S. Rhone.

Mrs. Lucy Henney and grandson, Ralph Henney, and Mrs. Kate Saundleft for Philadelphia on Tuesday. They were accompanied as far as Harrisburg by Mrs. Mary Shoop, who will visit relatives in that city.

Gross R. Allison, who holds a position of road engineer in the state of Kentucky, spent a few days last week with relatives in town, and is now visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. G. Allison, at Millheim.

Magnus Duck, of Spring Mills, made a business trip to Centre Hall, Friday of last week. Mr. Duck is making a special effort to do his bit in milk production by managing to make four cows he keeps to do their best.

Lewistown's hopes for a federal building are blasted as a result of Secretary McAdoo's orders that all appropriations for federal buildings be suspended. Of course, the war, with its great demands for funds, is the cause for the order.

It didn't require a thermometer to indicate that during those frosty mornings last week mercury was almost shriveled to nothing. The crunching sound from the trodden snow is always proof positive that mercury is flirting with zero.

Do you realize how much better off Centre Hall is than many places with regard to the coal and sugar situation? Both commodities were to be had when places like State College and Bellefonte were entirely without either. But we're not crowing.

Ray Durst, of near Centre Hall, has been appointed to teach the grammar school at Potters Mills and began work on Monday morning. Ray is a graduate of the Bellefonte High school and Superintendent Etters believed him qualified to teach the school without requiring of him the customary teacher's examination.

James L. Faust, ot Burnham, was a visitor in town on Saturday, having come to see his daughter, Miss Margaret Faust, who is ill with diphtheria at the T. A. Hosterman home at Centre Hill. Mr. Faust has engaged Miss Alexander, a trained nurse at Reedsville, to take care of his daughter, who is showing signs of improvement.

H. A. Warne, assistant engineer of construction at the new Western Penitentiary, at Rockview, has resigned and accepted a position of purchasing agent with Mark C. Fredennick Co., of New York City. His family will remain at Pleasant Gap for several months, when they will join Mr. Warne and make New York their future home.

The Reporter's request for sportsmen to feed the wild turkeys along the mountain below town during the period when their natural food supply was cut off by reason of the deep snow, did not fall on deaf ears. Corn has been carried to them by various parties and on Saturday Harry McClenahan, who lives close to where the birds are located, reported that the original three turkeys had been increased to a flock of ten or twelve.

The family of Rev. F. H. Foss is experiencing a siege of sickness which is keeping one member after another under the doctor's care. First little Mildred passed through a lengthy illness with diptheria; Beulah suffered with a felon on the hand; the Rev. Foss was beset with boils; Vivian is afflicted with a bealing in the head, while Thomas, the oldest son, took his bed last week on account of an attack of grip, but has since fully recovered.

Miss Anna Stover, formerly of Centre Hall but now of Altoona, who is a registered nurse in the U. S. A. war department, was ordered to report for duty at Camp Sam Huston, San Antonio, Texas, and left for that place Sunday. Miss Stover has enlisted for foreign service and expects to go to France as soon as her training in war work is completed on this side. She is a graduate of Altoona hospital, class of 1915, also one year in the Pennsylvania State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Cresson. Miss Stover is a daughter of Mrs. Sarah Stover, of this place.

## LOCALS

The dairy feed that is just right—the Larro Feed. Car just in. R. D. Foreman. adv.

John Garis was home from Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, for a few days the past week.

J. Q. A. Miles, of Martha, visited at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G O. Benner, over Sunday.

John L. Rowe is with Uncle Sam's forces at San Antonio, Texas, as a member of the aviation section.

M. A. Davis was sworn in as sheriff of Mifflin county on Monday, succeeding Sheriff Thomas F. VanZandt.

Lack of coal at the Standard Steel Works at Burnham is keeping a force of workmen from Centre Hall at home.

Mr. and Mrs. James High, of Lock Haven, spent a few days with the latter's brother, Hugh Runkle, at Tusseyville.

The P. R. R. advertises for freight brakemen and locomotive firemen for the Williamsport division, in this issue of the Reporter.

A State health officer, in visiting the public school district of Burnham last week, demanded that all school children produce vaccination certificates.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Gramley, of Spring Mills, spent a short time in town Saturday afternoon, Mr. Gramley attending to some business at this office.

When the sawdust is removed and the huge ice cakes are uncovered, next July, they will serve as a gentle reminder of the severity of the past winter season.

George M. Harter, of Nittany, was appointed mercantile appraiser for the year 1918, at a regular meeting of the board of county commissioners, a short time ago.

A little son came to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Reish, at State College, on Wednesday of last week. The mother was formerly Miss Lulu Homan, of this place.

A. P. Krape purchased a strip of timberland on Nittany mountain, from Dr. H. F. Bitner, last week. Mr. Krape, as a farmer, felt the need of a small tract of timberland.

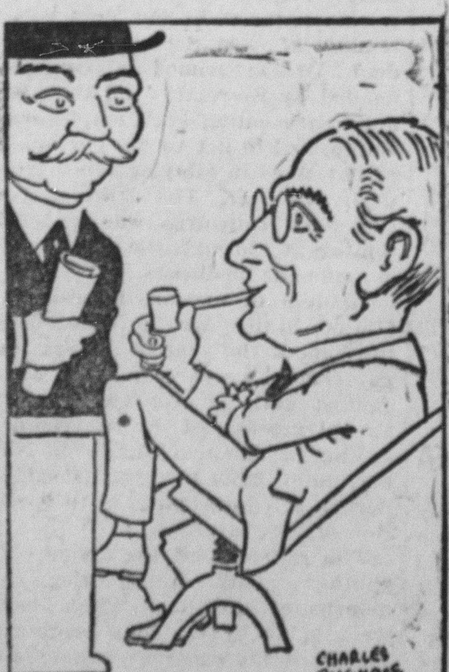
Charles R. Meek, former forester at Coburn, and who has enlisted in Uncle Sam's engineering corps, writes the Millheim Journal under date of December 30th, that his company was on the eve of their departure for France.

James J. Gramley ex-county treasurer, and who has been dividing the past ten or more years between residence at Freeport, Ill., and Madisonburg, sold his farm at Smullton to William Hagen, of Madisonburg, for $5500. About the middle of March Mr. Gramley will leave for Freeport, Ill., where he expects to spend the remainder of his days with his sons, Ellis and Joseph Gramley.

James S. Krape is here from Seattle, Washington, on a visit to his brother, A. P. Krape, and other relatives in the valley. It is Mr. Krape's first visit here in thirty years and his arrival at this time came as a surprise to his relatives. Mr. Krape is boss carpenter at the State University in Seattle and keeps young by continuous hard work. He confesses to seventy summers, although he presents the appearance of a man of fifty.

A. B. Lee, of Spring Mills, conveyed a dozen members of the Ladies of the K. G. E. from that place to Centre Hall, on Tuesday evening, in his big auto truck, where they attended the installation ceremonies in the local lodge. The following were in the party: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. May Gramley, Mrs. M. T. Duck, Mrs Clayton Stover, Mrs. T. C. King, Mrs. David McCool, Mrs. H. I. Brian, Mrs. Philip Heims, Mrs. Solomon Lingle, Miss Pearl Slifer, Miss Grace Weaver, A B. Lee, John Gramley. Also Mrs. William Houtz, of Lemont.

## FOLKS WE ALL KNOW



Here comes the Editor's Friend, with a Hunk of Copy, away ahead of Time. He knows that All the Type isn't set in the last Four Hours before going to Press. And when he orders Jobwork, he says, "Won't need it for a Week." He can have Anything he wants, even the Office Towel.

## MODERN LIFE IN PATAGONIA

### Prosperous and Up-to-Date City Has Grown Up at the Tip of the South American Continent.

The modern city of Punta Arenas has risen to importance at the extreme southern extremity of South America since the advent of the automobile.

Punta Arenas, or, as it is commonly called by its own people, Sandy Point, can be compared the more readily with American settlements because it is not essentially a part of Spanish America. The city and surrounding territory are populated chiefly by Scotchmen, and English is the prevailing tongue. Three-fourths of the export trade is with England and the United States.

This southern outpost of civilization was founded in 1840, as a convict camp for Chilean prisoners, consequently bearing a resemblance to Australia in demonstration of the value of enforced colonization. The presence of the convicts caused the establishment of a coaling station for vessels passing through the Straits of Magellan, and Punta Arenas passed a colorless existence until a few years ago, when the discovery was made that southern Patagonia was the finest sheep-raising country in the world.

We are accustomed to think of the tip of the South American continent as a polar region, says a writer in the Americas. Its latitude does in fact correspond to that of Alaska, and the sea is occasionally encumbered with icebergs, but ocean currents warm the land, producing a climate more equable than that of Kentucky. The pastures are green all the year round, and no houses need be built for sheep.

With the discovery of the sheep-raising possibilities of Patagonia, Scotchmen and Englishmen from the Falkland islands thronged to the mainland, great sheep ranches were established, and Punta Arenas became a modern city of 17,000 population, with electric lights, theaters, banks, four newspapers, good schools, etc. It is the commercial outlet for a great agricultural and mining district.

The transportation demands of Patagonia developed after the coming of the automobile, and as a result, all passenger transportation is carried on by auto. The one railroad in the country is not a passenger road. Passable highways and the internal combustion engine are dependency of this newest civilization in the world.

### When Things Go Wrong.

There are times when everything seems to go wrong. From 7 o'clock a. m. until 10 p. m. affairs are in a twist. You arise in the morning and the room is cold, and a button is off, and the beefsteak is tough and the furnace smokes, and you start up street nettled from head to foot. All day long things are adverse. The mucilage bottle upsets and spoils the desk pad; some one gives a wrong turn to the damper and the gas escapes; an agent comes in determined to insure your life when it is already insured for more than it is worth, and you are afraid some one will knock you on the head to get the price of your policy, but he sticks to you, showing you pictures of Old Time and the hour glass and the death scythe and a skeleton, making it quite certain you will die before your time unless you take out papers in his company. Besides this you have a cold in the head, and a grain of dirt in your eye, and you are a walking uneasiness. The day is out of joint and no surgeon can set it.—Exchange.

### Sheep Owners Prosper.

Sheep owners in New Mexico will receive the largest income this year from sale of lambs and wool in the history of the industry in that state. Conditions during the lambing season were not as favorable as in an average year in some sections of the state and the increase for the state as a whole will be approximately 70 per cent, compared with a normal increase of 88 per cent. Shortage of lambs, however, is more than made up on the sheep growers' balance sheet by high prices for both lambs and wool. Sales of lambs will bring the growers a minimum of $12,000,000. The wool clip is normal at around 18,000,000 pounds, but the price will average better than 30 cents a pound for the state, as compared with an average of 20 cents last year and 17 cents in 1915. The income from wool sales probably will reach $5,500,000.

### Places.

In spite of the fact that they see any number of them every day there is nothing that people know so little about as places. The world is full of all sorts of places. Some places are smaller than others, but none of them is so small that it does not contain several more still smaller. Places are simply indispensable. You can't get along without them. There are places pleasant and unpleasant and some of the most unpleasant are electric chairs, jailyards, tight places, summer camps and last places. Everything in the world has its place, but only a small proportion of the things in the world stay in their places. The world itself is only a place, and a rather crowded place, at that.—Exchange.

### The Lesser Evil.

"How many times has Mr. Grabcoin set Reginald Grabcoin up in business?"

"Three or four times."

"I should think he would get tired of that."

"And so he does, but Mr. Grabcoin says he would rather have Reggie make a fool of himself on his own account than take him in as a member of the firm."

Centre Reporter, $1.50 a year.

**Catarrh Cannot Be Cured**

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## SALE REGISTER

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, at 10 a. m., G. W. Potter one-half mile south of Old Fort, on the Brockerhoff farm, will sell: Six work horses, yearling colt, 7 milch cows, 3 bulls, 8 head of young cattle, some shoats, lot of chickens. Binder, grain drill, and other implements. Also household goods. L. F. Mayes, auct.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 10 a. m. D. F. Smith 3-4 mile east of Centre Hall, on the Brushvalley road, will sell farmstock, implements, etc. A Clean-up sale.

## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE—

Letters testamentary on the estate of Philip H. Meyer, late of Centre Hall Borough, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement.

MRS. P. H. MEYER,
0.6 Executrix, Centre Hall, Pa.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—

A six room house located on Hoffer street, at corner of alley, and built a few years ago, is offered for sale. There is a good stable on the lot and everything in good repair. Will be sold reasonable. If you are looking for a nice little home, do not pass this up.—CLEMENT W. LUSE, Centre Hall, Pa.

**The Gasoline That Yields Most Miles to the Gallon**

Because of its uniform High Quality. Try us on your next need of gas and note the difference.
Also High Grade Oils.

**William McClenahan**
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR
CENTRE HALL, PA.

**FOR SALE**

Thorobred Poland-China Hogs ALL AGES On hand all times

Bell Phone W. F. COLYER, Centre Hall, Pa.

**GOING TO MAKE SALE?**

If so, have your date advertised in the Reporter at once. This will cost you absolutely nothing provided you have your bills printed here. We are especially well equipped for Sale-Bill Printing and can save you money on this class of work.

Telephone us your sale date.

The Centre Reporter
CENTRE HALL

First-class job work done at The Centre Reporter office.

REMEMBER—
Space prevents our enumerating all our Great Bargains, so come in, see for yourself. They are here.

**Sale Starts Friday Jan. 11**

NOTICE—
No merchandise will be charged during this Sale.

**NIEMAN'S**

**JAN'Y CLEARANCE SALE**

**A $25,000 STOCK**

of Men's, Young Men's, Ladies', Misses' & Children's Clothing and Shoes for the whole family, will be sold at Great Sacrifice in price. This sale will prove beyond a doubt the greatest of all our annual January Clearance Sale. Our entire stock of

**Women's, Misses' and Children's Coats, Suits, Furs, Dresses and Skirts will be Sold at 60 Cents on the Dollar.**

THINK WHAT THIS MEANS! You ladies who have put off buying that winter coat or set of furs, here is the OPPORTUNITY you have been waiting for. But remember, others too have been waiting for such a chance, so remember the old adage, "The early bird—" etc., and come EARLY.

**READ OVER THE FOLLOWING FIGURES:**

| LADIES' COATS | | | LADIES' SUITS | | | Misses' & Children's Coats | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ladies' $10.00 | Coats, | $ 5.00 | Ladies' $15.00 | Suits, | $ 6.25 | $ 3.00 | Coats now | $ 1.50 |
| " 15.00 | " | 8.50 | " 15.00 | " | 8.50 | 4.00 | " " | 2.25 |
| " 20.00 | " | 12.00 | " 20.00 | " | 12.00 | 5.00 | " " | 3.00 |
| " 25.00 | " | 14.50 | " 25.00 | " | 14.50 | 7.50 | " " | 4.50 |
| " 30.00 | " | 18.00 | " 30.00 | " | 18.00 | 10.00 | " " | 6.00 |
| " 40.00 | " | 25.00 | | | | 15.00 | " " | 8.50 |

**Women's, Misses' and Children's Dresses---60 Cents on the Dollar**

**OVERCOATS 1=3 off OVERCOATS**

ONE-THIRD OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF OVERCOATS

BARGAINS like these will not come soon again.

**NIEMAN'S**
**Department Store**
MILLHEIM

NO GOODS EXCHANGED during this sale.

# REVIEW OF THE WORLD WAR AND OTHER HISTORY MAKING EVENTS OF YEAR 1917

### Entrance of United States Into Conflict Outstanding Development of Past Twelve Months—Political Upheaval in Russia Affects Struggle—British and French Smash Teuton Lines on West Front—Austro-Germans Launch Drive Against Italy.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

## THE WORLD WAR.

After three and a half years of the most sanguinary fighting in history, the great nations of the world, together with many of the smaller ones, are still at death grips, with less prospect of an early peace than was thought to exist a year ago.

Undoubtedly the greatest development of the year was the entrance of the United States of America into the conflict. The throwing of the tremendous resources and man power of the American republic into the balance on the side of the entente allies, in the opinion of military experts, has more than off-set the advantages gained by Germany and her allies during the past twelve months and has made possible the continuance of the conflict until a time when a definite military decision can be obtained.

There have been a half dozen or more outstanding events in the past year. Some of these have been of purely military significance and others have been occurrences of a political nature which have had a far-reaching effect upon the titanic conflict.

Chief among the political upheavals of the year was the Russian revolution which resulted in the overthrow of Czar Nicholas and culminated during the closing months of the year in a counter-revolution which practically eliminated Russia from the ranks of the nations opposed to the central powers. From a military standpoint the chief events of the year have been the launching of the German ruthless submarine campaign, which was directly responsible for the entry of the United States into the war; the British offensives on the west front, first in the Arras sector, later in Flanders and still later on the 35-mile front between Arras and St. Quentin; the Italian offensive against Austria from Tolmino to the Adriatic and the subsequent offensive of the Germans and Austrians against Italy, which resulted in the overrunning of northern Italy by the Teutonic allies.

The entry of China, Cuba, Brazil, Siam and other countries into the war on the side of the entente allies, the overthrow of King Constantine of Greece on the demand of France and her allies and other events important in themselves were overshadowed by the greater developments of the year.

### American Peace Effort Fails.

As the year opened the only military movements of importance in progress were those aimed by Germany and her allies to complete the annihilation of Roumania and attention was centered upon the request that had been made by President Wilson that the various belligerent nations state the terms upon which peace might be discussed. The replies seemed to preclude any further action by the United States as a peacemaker, but on January 22 President Wilson in an address before the senate laid down the principles which he declared should guide the United States in participating in a league to enforce peace at the close of the present war.

On January 31, Germany announced the inauguration of ruthless submarine warfare.

President Wilson acted promptly, severing diplomatic relations with Germany on February 3.

The Cunard liner Laconia was sunk without warning off the Irish coast February 25 with the loss of 13 lives, including those of two American women.

On February 28, it was announced that the United States government was in possession of a communication addressed by the German foreign minister to the German minister at Mexico City, instructing him to propose an alliance between Germany and Mexico, and to suggest that as soon as war with the United States was certain, the president of Mexico communicate with Japan, offering to mediate between Japan and Germany. As a reward Mexico was promised general financial support from Germany and the reconquest of lost territory in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

The United States department of state announced, March 12, that it had determined to place armed guards upon all American merchant vessels sailing through the German war zone. March 14, it was learned that the American steamship Algonquin had been sunk without warning by a German submarine. On the same day China severed diplomatic relations with Germany and seized German merchant ships in the harbor at Shanghai.

### Czar Nicholas Dethroned.

On March 15, the Russian revolutionary movement, which had begun with food riots and strikes, culminated in the abdication of Czar Nicholas both for himself and his son. Pending the meeting of a constituent assembly the government was vested in the executive committee of the Duma and a newly chosen council of ministers with Prince Lvoff as premier.

The German forces on the west front, on March 17, began a general retirement on a front of 85 miles from south of Arras to Soissons, falling back to new lines which had been prepared.

The relations between Germany and the United States were further strained March 18 by the receipt of reports of the sinking of three American steamers, the City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilancia, fifteen of the latter's crew being lost.

On March 21, President Wilson issued a proclamation calling congress in special session on April 2.

The American steamer Healdton was torpedoed without warning, March 22, 21 men including seven Americans, being lost.

### United States Declares War.

On April 2, President Wilson appeared before a joint session of congress and called for a declaration of a state of war with Germany. On April 4, the senate passed a resolution declaring the existence of a state of war. The resolution was adopted by the house of representatives April 6 and was signed by the president the same day. At the same time 91 German-owned vessels in American ports were seized by the government. Cuba declared war on Germany on April 7. The following day, Austria-Hungary severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

The British forces on the west front began the first great offensive of 1917 on April 9, penetrating the enemy positions north and south of Arras to a depth of from two to three miles.

The French forces launched an offensive against the enemy on a 25-mile front between Soissons and Reims, April 16, and after three days' fighting reported the capture of more than 17,000 prisoners.

The first American casualties in the war were reported April 28, when the armed American tank steamer Vacuum was sunk by a submarine and several American gunners were lost.

### American Fleet in Action.

It was learned on May 16, that a squadron of American destroyers under Rear Admiral Simms had safely crossed the Atlantic and had been patrolling the seas in war service since May 4.

The United States army draft bill became a law May 18 when President Wilson affixed his signature to the measure and issued a proclamation fixing June 5 as registration day.

During the early part of June growing unrest in Russia began to attract the attention of the allies. On June 1, workmen and soldiers seized Kronstadt, the Russian fortress defending Petrograd, and repudiated the provisional government. On June 3, the American commission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, and the American railroad commission, headed by John F. Stevens, arrived safely at Russian ports. On June 7, the Russians in possession of Kronstadt yielded to negotiations and recognized the provisional government.

In the meantime the American preparations for the war were proceeding rapidly. On June 5, nearly 10,000,000 men of military age registered for military service under the selective draft law. On June 8, Major General John J. Pershing, who had been selected to head the American expeditionary forces in France, arrived with his staff in London. On the same day Washington reported the safe arrival in France of 100 American aviators, the first American fighting forces to reach that country.

### King Constantine Dethroned.

A solution of the Greek situation, which had endangered the operations of the allies in the Balkans, was reached June 12 when on the demand of France, Great Britain and Russia, King Constantine abdicated in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander, who was known to be favorably inclined toward the allies. London reported another big raid by Zeppelins on June 13, in which 157 persons were killed and many injured.

The subscriptions to the first American Liberty loan closed June 15, the loan being oversubscribed by $750,000,000.

On June 26, it was announced that the first contingent of American troops, under command of Major General Sibert, had arrived safely in France.

The new Greek cabinet, headed by Eleutherios Venizelos, went into office on June 27 and two days later the new government severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

On the first of July, the Russian forces, under the personal leadership of War Minister Kerensky, electrified the allies by launching a powerful offensive on an 18-mile front in Galicia, capturing many strongly fortified towns and taking thousands of prisoners. For two weeks the Russians continued to advance along a front that widened to 100 miles, but on July 19 the Russian offensive collapsed and turned into a rout, when many Russian regiments mutinied and fled. Kerensky succeeded Prince Lvoff as premier of Russia on July 20.

The first political crisis in the German cabinet during the war resulted on July 14 in the resignation of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and the appointment as his successor of Dr. Georg Michaelis. On July 22, Siam declared war against Germany, and Austria-Hungary, bringing the number of the allied nations to sixteen.

### British Launch Great Offensive.

The British launched their second great offensive of the year on the Flanders front on July 31, attacking on a 20-mile front from Dixmude to Warneton, after three weeks of intense artillery preparation. The British forced their way into the German lines to a depth of two to two and a half miles, taking ten villages and more than 5,000 prisoners.

Pope Benedict, on August 14, transmitted peace proposals to all belligerent and neutral governments.

The Italian forces opened a grand offensive on August 19, attacking on a front 40 miles long from Tolmino to the Adriatic sea. On August 25, the Italians captured Monte Santo, an Austrian stronghold on the Isonzo front. Two more nations entered the war on the side of the allies in August. Liberia declaring war on Germany August 7, and China declaring war on both Germany and Austria-Hungary August 14. On August 28, President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of Pope Benedict was made public. It declared that "we cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting." Other allied governments later adopted President Wilson's note as their own reply to the pope.

Early in September the Italians continued to make progress in their drive on the Isonzo front, announcing on September 1 the capture of 14 strongly fortified mountains, causing an 11-mile breach in the Austrian lines and resulting in the capture of 27,000 prisoners.

### Chaos Threatens in Russia.

Conditions in Russia grew more chaotic during the month of September. General Korniloff, commander in chief of the Rusian armies, on September 10 demanded that all civil and military powers be placed in his hands. Premier Kerensky immediately deposed General Korniloff and civil war threatened as Korniloff, at the head of a large force of troops, marched on Petrograd. The rebellion collapsed, however, on September 13 when General Korniloff agreed to surrender to General Alexieff, chief of staff of the Russian army.

The first American casualties in France were announced on September 4, when four Americans were killed in a German raid on American hospitals in France. America's war preparations were continued rapidly, the first contingent of five per cent of the new National army arriving at their cantonments September 5.

The replies of Germany and Austria-Hungary to Pope Benedict's peace proposals were made public September 21. They accepted the pope's offer as a basis for the beginning of negotiations, but made no definite concessions.

### Italians Driven Back.

The great Austro-German offensive against the Italians was launched along the Isonzo front October 24, and within ten days the Teuton forces had retaken all the territory won by the Italians in two months' fighting and had overrun all of northern Italy.

The United States began to take a more active part in the fighting during October, the first American troops going into the first line trenches in France on October 23. On October 17 the American transport Antilles, returning from France, was torpedoed and sunk, with a loss of 67 lives. The second American Liberty loan of $3,000,000,000 closed October 27 with an oversubscription of nearly $2,000,000,000. Several more South American nations took a decided stand in favor of the allies in October. Peru broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, October 6 and Uruguay took similar action the following day. On October 26 Brazil declared the existence of a state of war with Germany.

There were evidences of internal disturbances in Germany during the month, a mutiny of German sailors at Ostend being reported October 18. On October 30 Count George von Hertling was made imperial chancellor of Germany, Chancellor Michaelis having resigned.

On the sea the chief event of the month was the sinking by two German raiders of two British destroyers and 12 Scandinavian merchantmen they were convoying in the North sea on October 17. On October 31 the American transport Finland, returning from France, was struck by a torpedo and eight men were killed.

### Italians Stop Invaders.

Big events crowded fast upon each other during the month of November. The Italians, after reforming their lines back of the Tagliamento river, were forced to execute a further retreat, falling back to the Piave river. The Italians, re-enforced by British and French armies, which reached the Italian front November 25, withstood repeated attacks launched by the Austro-German armies, holding their lines at all points along the Piave.

On November 20 the British opened the greatest offensive of the year on the west front between St. Quentin and the Scarpe. In a surprise attack, begun without the usual artillery preparation, the British infantry under General Byng, headed by a large force of tanks, smashed through the Hindenburg line toward Cambrai, taking many towns and thousands of prisoners.

Russia was thrown into civil war during the month by a counter-revolution by means of which the bolsheviki, under the leadership of M. Lenine, seized the government at Petrograd on November 8. Premier Kerensky fled from Petrograd, and other members of the cabinet of the provisional government were arrested. On November 10 the rebel government made Lenine premier. Kerensky, at the head of a body of loyal Cossack troops, attacked Petrograd November 12, but was badly defeated. The bolsheviki were apparently in full control of Russia by November 22, when the Lenine government proposed a general armistice to all belligerents.

American troops on the west front suffered their first casualties on November 3 when German troops raided a salient held by the Americans, killing three, wounding five and taking 12 prisoners. On November 5 the American patrol boat Alcedo was sunk by a torpedo and 21 were lost.

During the last days of November and the early part of December the Germans made determined efforts to regain some of the territory captured by the British around Cambrai but the British held a large portion of the ground taken, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans. The Austro-German forces began a new offensive in Italy early in December, forcing the Italian lines back for a distance of several miles at some points.

Early in December it was announced that a large number of national guard troops from the United States had arrived in France, units from every state being included. On December 7, the United States congress declared the existence of a state of war with Austria-Hungary. The following day it was announced that the American destroyer Jacob Jones had been sunk by a German submarine with a loss of 64 men.

The Russian situation was further complicated by a new revolt against the bolsheviki government launched by Generals Kaledines and Korniloff, Cossack leaders.

British, French and Italian troops on December 10, captured Jerusalem, which for 673 years has been under the undisputed sway of the Moslems.

On December 16, it was announced that Russian and Teuton emissaries had signed a four-weeks' armistice, one provision of which was that peace negotiations should begin immediately.

## THE WAR CONGRESS

The first "war session" of the Sixty-fifth congress which opened on April 2, was the most momentous session in the history of the United States up to that time.

The first war bill passed by congress was one authorizing the issuance of bonds to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000,000 and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase securities of governments at war with Germany to the amount of $3,000,000,000.

The army conscription act was passed by the house April 28 by a vote of 397 to 24 and by the senate on May 1 by a vote of 81 to 8.

The first big war appropriation bill, carrying appropriations aggregating $3,281,094,541.69 for the army and navy, was passed in the house May 2 with one opposing vote and in the senate May 19 without a roll call.

The measure known as the espionage act, intended to prevent disloyal acts on the part of residents of the United States and also containing provisions giving the president power to place an embargo on exports, was signed by the president June 15.

A bill appropriating $640,000,000 for the development of the air service was passed without a record vote by the senate on June 18 and by the house on June 28.

The food control act, under which broad powers were given to the president for the regulation of the sale of food and fuel, was passed in the house June 23 by a vote of 365 to 5 and in the senate July 21 by a vote of 81 to 6.

The second great bond issue act, authorizing the issuance of bonds to the amount of $7,538,945,640 and war savings certificates to the amount of $2,000,000,000, was passed in the house September 6 and in the senate September 15.

The revenue act, first introduced in the house May 9, was passed by the house May 23, but was not passed by the senate until September 10. The conference report was accepted October 2. The message provides for the raising of nearly $3,000,000,000 annually, largely from income and excess profits taxes.

The second big war appropriations act, carrying a total of $5,356,666,016.93, including $635,000,000 additional for the emergency shipping fund, was approved by the president October 6.

The second session of the war congress opened December 3, and the following day President Wilson delivered a message declaring that nothing will turn the United States aside from its task until the war is won.

During December both houses of congress opened far-reaching investigations into the war preparations of the war and navy departments.

## DISASTERS ON LAND AND SEA

The year 1917 was marked by many disasters on land and sea, aside from those resulting from the land and naval operations of the countries at war. Thousands of lives were lost and millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed by fires, explosions, earthquakes, tornadoes and other destructive agencies in all parts of the world.

On January 5, an earthquake in Formosa caused the death of 300 persons. On January 25, an earthquake killed 50 persons on Bali Island, Malay archipeligo.

On February 2, an explosion and fire in a Chicago tenement killed 25. On February 3, 30 were killed and 344 hurt in a ship explosion at Archangel. On the same day an explosion at Yokohama killed 100. On February 21, the British transport Mendi was sunk in a collision, 625 South African laborers being lost.

On March 11, a tornado in east central Indiana killed more than 20 persons and on March 23, 38 were killed and more than 200 injured when a tornado wrecked part of the city of New Albany, Ind.

Explosions in a Russian ammunition plant near Chester, Pa., killed 112 persons April 10. An explosion in the Hastings mine near Ludlow, Colo., April 27, caused a loss of 119 lives.

May 22, the city of Gyoenyoes, Hungary, was devastated by fire. Thirty lives were lost and great damage was done by a storm in Kansas May 25 and the following day tornadoes in central Illinois killed 150 persons and destroyed property worth millions of dollars. May 29, many persons were killed in tornadoes in southern Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas.

San Salvador, capital of Salvador, and a number of surrounding towns were partially destroyed by volcanic eruption, earthquake and fire June 7. More than 150 men perished in a blazing mine at Butte, Mont., June 9. Thirteen were killed and many injured when a water tank fell on the steamer Christopher Columbus at Milwaukee, Wis., June 30.

A Niagara Gorge trolley car plunged into the rapids, July 1, and 28 were killed. A mine explosion at New Waterford, Cape Breton, killed 62 men on July 25.

A mine explosion at Clay, Ky., caused the loss of 20 lives on August 4. Nineteen were lost when the British steamer City of Athens, carrying missionaries to Africa, was sunk by a floating mine on August 10. Eighteen were killed in a trolley car collision near North Branford, Conn., August 13. On August 18, a disastrous fire swept Saloniki, Greece, destroying a large part of the city.

Many persons were killed in a typhoon and flood at Tokio, October 2, and a thousand persons were reported drowned in great floods in Natal, South Africa, October 28.

About 1,200 persons were killed and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed December 6 by an explosion and fire which followed a collision in the harbor at Halifax, N. S., between Mont Blanc, a French munition ship, and the Imo, laden with supplies for the Belgian Relief Commission.

## INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC

Industrial unrest was apparent in the United States throughout 1917, largely as a result of war conditions and in spite of efforts made by the government, aided by leaders of organized labor, to prevent strikes which would delay the nation's war preparations.

Early in the year a nation-wide strike of the skilled railroad employees, which had been averted in 1916 by the passage of the Adamson law, providing indirectly for an increase in wages, was again threatened, owing to the fact that the placing of the Adamson law in operation was delayed pending a decision by the United States Supreme court on its validity. The threatened strike was averted March 18 by the capitulation of the railroad managers. On the following day the United States Supreme court handed down a decision holding the Adamson law constitutional.

Serious troubles were precipitated in the Arizona copper fields July 1 when the miners struck. Disorders were reported from several points and on July 12 the people of Bisbee, Ariz., deported 1,200 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who it was charged had fomented the strikes in the copper mines. On July 31, 32 I. W. W. leaders were deported from Gallup, N. M. On August 1, Frank Little, I. W. W. leader, who had been prominent in the Arizona troubles, was lynched at Butte, Mont., where he had gone to take part in a strike of miners and where he was alleged to have made speeches attacking the government.

A serious tie-up of all shipbuilding plants in the country was threatened in August and September. Machinists and boilermakers in Eastern shipyards went on strike August 22 and 25,000 skilled mechanics and other workmen struck in San Francisco September 17. On September 20, President Wilson named a commission, headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson and representing both employers and employees, to act as his personal representatives in allaying labor troubles during the war. The strike in the San Francisco shipyards was ended September 26 through the efforts of the government mediators.

Leaders of organized labor in the United States took a decided stand throughout the year in support of the government preparations for war and against antiwar propaganda. At the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo in November, union labor pledged its solid support to the government in the prosecution of the war.

The railroads of the country faced another crisis during the closing months of the year when demands were made by the four brotherhoods for wage increases averaging 40 per cent, affecting, directly and indirectly, approximately 2,000,000 railroad employees.

Labor troubles of the year were closely allied with economic developments, growing out of the increased cost of living in the United States. In order to prevent further increases in prices government regulation of many industries was undertaken as a war measure. On May 19, President Wilson selected Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Belgian relief commission, as head of a food control board, and later, on August 11, following the passage by congress of a food-control bill, Mr. Hoover was made food administrator. On August 21, President Wilson issued an order fixing the basic prices for bituminous coal in the producing districts of the country. On August 23, President Wilson appointed Dr. H. A. Garfield fuel administrator for the United States. On August 30 the United States wheat committee fixed the basic price for the 1917 crop at $2.20 a bushel.

## DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

The Danish West Indies, purchased from Denmark for $25,000,000, passed under the jurisdiction of the United States January 27, and were renamed the Virgin islands.

Serious race riots in East St. Louis, Mo., July 2, resulted in the killing of more than 20 negroes and two white men and a heavy property loss by fire. The riots were followed by prosecutions by state officials and a congressional investigation.

Soldiers of the Twenty-fourth U. S. infantry (colored) started a race riot at Houston, Tex., August 23, resulting in the death of 15 whites and several negroes.

Interest in the general elections on November 6 was centered in New York and Chicago, where Socialist tickets were defeated by large majorities. Judge Hylan, Democratic nominee, was elected mayor of New York over fusion, Republican and Socialist candidates.

In Milwaukee, Wis., November 23, ten policemen and a woman were killed by the explosion of a bomb found in a church and taken to police headquarters.

Thirteen negroes, convicted by court martial of participating in the race riots at Houston, Tex., August 23, were hanged at San Antonio, December 11. Forty-one others were given life sentences.

The house of representatives, on December 17, adopted a resolution, already adopted by the senate, submitting to the states a constitutional amendment for national prohibition.

## MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

The friction between the United States and Mexico, which had threatened for two years or more to result in open warfare, began to disappear early in 1917 and when the attention of the people of the United States was focused upon more important matters by the entrance of the United States into the world war, the Mexican "crisis" faded from the public view.

Despite the failure of negotiations with the Carranza government President Wilson ordered the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico and on February 5, General Pershing and his troops marched out of Mexico after having been in that country almost a year.

On March 11, General Carranza was formally elected president of Mexico. From this time on conditions in Mexico became more tranquil and there were evidences that President Carranza was succeeding in restoring order in the republic. It was not until late in the year that Villa again became active. On November 13, troops led by Villa's aids, captured Ojinaga, on the American border, after a hard fight. Several hundred Carranza soldiers fled across the border and were interned in the United States.

## POLITICS IN FOREIGN LANDS

A spirit of unrest was apparent in many widely separated countries in 1917, leading in some cases to revolution and civil war. The revolution in Russia, resulting in the abdication of Czar Nicholas and the forced abdication of King Constantine of Greece were events closely allied with the war. Disturbances in China, including an attempt to restore the monarchy, were influenced partly by the war. Conditions in China were unsettled until June 30, when under the influence of monarchists, Hsuan Tung, Manchu emperor, announced his resumption of the throne of China. Civil war immediately broke out and on July 10 the attempt to restore the monarchy collapsed. On July 13 the monarchist army, led by Chang Hsun, surrendered after a battle at Peking. The republican government was firmly established again and later declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Civil war in Cuba threatened to disrupt that country during the early months of the year. The rebels were badly defeated in several engagements and on March 7, Gomez, their leader, was captured. The rebellion was stamped out quickly after the capture of Gomez.

Great Britain continued to wrestle with the Irish problem throughout the year. The Irish nationalists, on March 7, demanded immediate home rule and marched out of the house of commons in a body. On July 25 a convention proposed by Premier Lloyd George and representing all factions in Ireland met for the purpose of drafting a home rule constitution for Ireland.

Some misunderstandings between the United States and Japan over far Eastern matters were cleared away by the signing by diplomatic representatives of the two countries on November 2 of an agreement by which the United States recognizes the fact that Japan has special interests in China because of its proximity but guaranteeing the territorial integrity of China and the maintenance of the open door policy in that country.

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Kill That Cold and Save Health

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it 24 Tablets for 25c.

At Any Drug Store

Cuticura Heals Skin Troubles

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

A sewing circle is frequently composed of a lot of women who dress the heathen up and their neighbors down.

Sore Eyes, Blood-Shot Eyes, Watery Eyes, Sticky Eyes, all healed promptly with nightly applications of Roman Eye Balsam. Adv.

Miss Mayme McDonald of San Francisco is considered to be one of the greatest female athletes.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 30c.

Take things as they come, but remember there are some things it will pay you to go after.

Garfield Tea was your Grandmother's Remedy for every stomach and intestinal ill. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day. Adv.

### A Genuine Patriot.

The school teachers on the East side in New York are finding some interesting material in the manner in which alien parents are saving to aid in the war. One little girl told her teacher how "the folks at home" are going to help. "My father and mother and me," she said, "we made it on a piece of paper last night. My father has makes $18 the week, and he pays for the rent $18 the month, $2 for coal, $3 for milk for the baby, $7 a week for eats. Then he gets left $4 the week. He gives my mother $2 for clothes, he keeps $1 the week and puts $1 the week for the war savings. He does that so long as the war should last."

### Needed More Weight.

The lady of the house shut her lips tightly when she saw who had rung the bell.

"No," she said, "you were here in December. I never give to a beggar undeserving of help."

"I wouldn't 'ave called, mum," said the tramp, seeing that he need expect nothing more from that house, "only I 'oped you might 'ave one of them 'ome-made cakes left like you gave me a month ago. I wants to enlist, but I'm jest five pounds too light, and one of your little cakes would 'ave put me right."

### Domestic Warfare.

"What did your wife do when you got home late last night?"

"Fired a vase at me."

"That was rough."

"Yes, and she fired on a flag of truce, too."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Just because a married man does the things his wife wants him to is no sign that he is stuck on the job.

When Coffee Disagrees

quick results for the better follow a change to

Instant Postum

A delicious, drug-free drink, tasting much like high-grade coffee, comforting and satisfying to the former coffee user.

Ideal for children.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Sold by Grocers.

# MUST FILE RETURN

## ALL SUBJECT TO INCOME TAX REQUIRED TO SUBMIT STATEMENTS BY MARCH 1.

## HEAVY PENALTY FOR FAILURE

### Returns Will Be Rigidly Checked and Assistance Given Taxpayers by Officials in Every County—Tips to Farmers.

Washington.—All good Americans who are making a fair living are now called upon to pay, in the way of an income tax, their share of the cost of the war. Whether or not he is subject to this tax is the question every man must settle at once. In a few words this is the answer: Every unmarried man whose net income is $1,000 or more and every married man or head of a family whose income is $2,000 or over must pay the tax. Before March 1, 1918, he must file his return with the collector of internal revenue in the district in which he lives or has his principal place of business.

The man who thinks to evade this tax is making a serious error. Revenue officials will be in every county to check returns. Failure to make a correct return within the time specified involves heavy penalties.

"Net income" means gross income less certain deductions provided for by the act. The law defines income as profit, gain, wages, salary, commissions, money or its equivalent from professions, vocations, commerce, trade, rents, sales and dealings in property, real and personal, and interest from investments except interest from government bonds, or state, municipal township or county bonds. Incomes from service as guardian, trustee or executor; from dividends, pensions, royalties, or patents, or oil and gas wells, coal land, etc., are taxable.

### Normal Rate Is 2 Per Cent.

The normal rate of tax is 2 per cent on net incomes above the amount of exemptions, which is $2,000 in the case of a married person or head of a family and $1,000 in the case of a single person. A married person or head of a family is allowed an additional exemption of $200 for each dependant child if under eighteen years of age or incapable of self-support because defective. The taxpayer is considered to be the head of a family if he is actually supporting one or more persons closely connected with him by blood relationship or relationship by marriage, or if his duty to support such person is based on some moral or legal obligation.

Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year and taxes paid except income taxes and those assessed against local benefits are deductible. These and other points of the income tax section of the war revenue act will be fully explained by revenue officers who will visit every county in the United States between January 2 and March 1 to assist taxpayers in making out their returns.

### Officers to Visit Every Locality.

Notice of their arrival in each locality will be given in advance through the press, banks and post offices. They will be supplied with income tax forms copies of which may be obtained also from collectors of internal revenue.

The bureau of internal revenue is seeking to impress upon persons subject to the tax the fact that failure to see this official in no way relieves them of the duty imposed by law to file their returns within the time specified.

The government is not required to seek the taxpayer. The taxpayer is required to seek the government.

The penalty for failure to make the return on time is a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $1,000, and in addition 50 per cent of the amount of the tax due. For making a false or fraudulent return, the penalty is a fine not to exceed $2,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and in addition 100 per cent of the tax evaded.

### As to the Farmers.

The number of farmers who will pay income taxes has not been estimated by the government officials, but it is certain they will form a large percentage of the 6,000,000 persons assessed who never before have paid an income tax. The average farmer does not keep books but if he avails himself of the services of government experts who will be sent to aid him, it will not be difficult for him to ascertain the amount of his net income.

The farmer is making out his return may deduct depreciation in the value of property and machinery used in the conduct of his farm, and loss by fire, storm or other casualty, or by theft if not covered by insurance. Expenses actually incurred in farm operation may be deducted, but not family or living expense. Produce raised on the farm and traded for groceries, wearing apparel, etc., is counted as living expenditures and cannot be deducted.

### Take the Short Route.

When you talk, observes an educator, whether in conversation or in meeting, use short words, of which there are more than there are of long ones, and take the most direct road to your meaning. Your meaning's the same.

### Cook Makes Good Start.

"I see you have a new cook." "You are right." "Is she experienced?" "I surmise so. She started the first day by coming late, and then asking for the afternoon off."

RELIABLE PRESCRIPTION FOR THE KIDNEYS

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription.

Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

### A Big Darning Bill.

In 1901, when the French government set out to have its state tapestries mended, it was estimated that the cost would be equivalent to $150,000. The tapestries in question numbered 90.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 60 cents.

Poverty may sidetrack a man, but it never blows him up.

It is not the sign of an expert to snort every time you swing the ax.

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

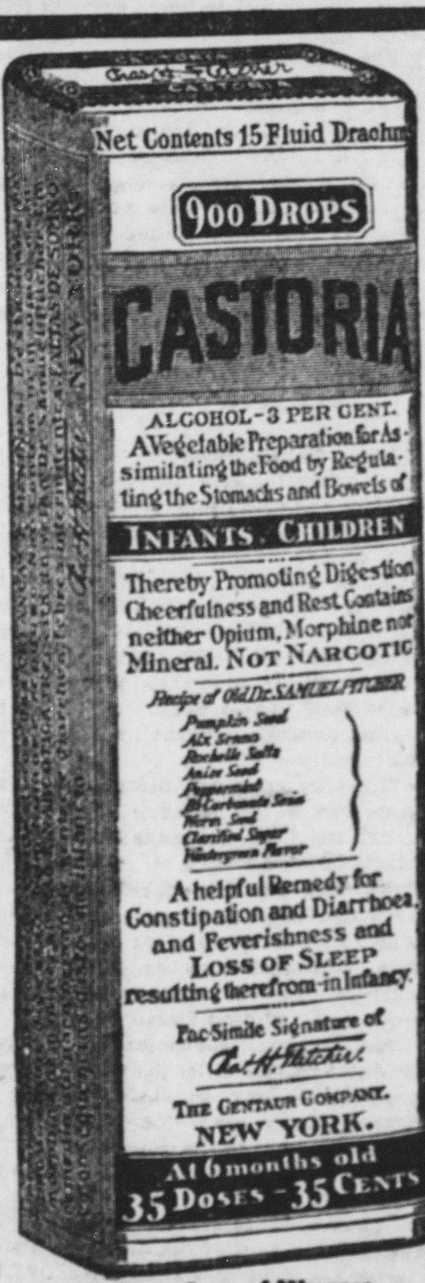
Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. Crumling, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. Elise Heim, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachm
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS, CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi-Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and Loss of Sleep resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
THE CENTAUR COMPANY. NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses – 35 Cents

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Scenes of Prosperity
Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy **good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre—get $2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre** you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a

HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE

and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of **Oats, Barley, and Flax. Mixed Farming** is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches; markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

J. P. JAFFRAY
Cor. Walnut and Broad Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

Philadelphia municipal court heard 13,904 cases in last fiscal year.

Cuticura Is So Soothing
To itching, burning skins. It not only soothes but heals. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Mexico is buying American soap.

After the Movies
Murine is for Tired Eyes.
Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity.
CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES!
Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail.
Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

### The Chase as an Exercise.

The chase as an exercise for the ruling caste in Germany has survived into our own time, states a writer. Every Prussian officer had to spend part of his time hunting, not foxes merely, but deer and boar as well. Royalty still went in state to the boar-seeking, and stag hunt, with hundreds of beaters and a tremendous retinue. The slaughter still mounted into the hundreds.

Man, being "made in the image of the master," makes a shining mark to shoot at.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.

Cleveland is urged to elevate street railways.

## TO MEET DEMANDS FOR HELP

### War Employment Service, Aided by System of Bureaus, New National Arrangement Planned.

To meet the rapidly increasing war demand for labor a new system of labor exchanges, to be known as the war emergency employment service, is being organized by the industrial service section of the council of national defense.

L. C. Marshall, chief of the section, anounces that all state councils of defense had been asked to form labor exchanges in co-operation with the federal department of labor. Many shipyards were said to be in need of workers, and in the near future the need is likely to be felt equally by munition, steel, lumber, mining, transportation and all the other essential industries.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.
All Druggists 75c. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

### "Bruges la Morte."

In a lost corner of the great lowland flat of Flanders, defended from the sea by an artificial dike, and at the point of intersection of a network of canals and waterways, there stands a little town known to the Belgians as Brugge and to the rest of the world as Bruges, writes Niksah.

Fortunately for lovers of the quaint and picturesque, this city with its slender bell turrets, its lacelike gables and decorated house fronts has so far been spared the general devastation that followed in the wake of the invading Germans. They call it "Bruges la morte" and at every turn there is something to remind the visitor of the decay that has fallen upon the town. The ever-recurring view of picturesquely grouped tower, gable and bridge, of wide tree-filled parks, breathes an atmosphere of infinite stillness and charm, which is at the same time strangely pathetic.

### What Moves Men.

Man does not live by bread alone, but by the ideals that stir his heart, observes a writer. Napoleon's men were struggling through the snow and cold and discouragement of Alpine passes. Would they ever come through? They did, but the great French leader neither drove nor bribed them. He fired their souls. He called them to look down upon the smiling plains of Italy and pictured to them its sunny fields, its warm waters, its orange groves, its comfortable cities, its whole lure and romance. For things like these men work and fight.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER
Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. 30 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

An appropriate piece of flattery nips the wrinkle in the bud.

Equality exists only in theory.

### A Tart Reply.

"I hope you never deceive your wife," said the meddlesome man, with a look of pious concern.

"I'd like to know what business it is of yours to hope that I never deceive my wife," snapped the irascible citizen. "Do you think I'm going to let her find out how ornery I am, just to please you?"

ECZEMA CAUSED YEARS OF INTENSE AGONY

"I have suffered intense agony from Eczema on my leg and other parts of my body for years, and received only temporary relief from other preparations. It is only a month since I started to use PETERSON'S OINTMENT, and there is no sign of Eczema or itching. You can refer to me."—Geo. C. Talbot, 27 Penfield St., Buffalo, N. Y.

I've got a hundred testimonials, says Peterson, just as sincere and honest as this one: Years ago, when I first started to put out PETERSON'S OINTMENT, I made up my mind to give a big box for a small price, and I'm still doing it, as every druggist in the country knows.

I guarantee PETERSON'S OINTMENT because I know that its mighty healing power is marvelous. I say to every one who buys a box that it is rigidly guaranteed for Eczema, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Chafing, Burns, Scalds and Sunburn, and if not satisfactory any druggist will return your money. 30 cents. Adv.

Over 450,000 women in New York city signed pledge cards which holds them to save food when possible.

Constipation generally indicates disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills restore regularity without griping. Adv.

With the waning of the honeymoon Cupid substitutes a pair of green goggles for the rose-colored glasses.

COLIC IN HORSES demands PROMPT attention. Keep one or two bottles of Dr. David Roberts' Colic Drench Price 75c in your medicine chest all the time. It relieves in the shortest possible time. Read the Practical Home Veterinarian. Send for free booklet on ABORTION IN COWS. If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

1917
1918
Double Your Crops

All agricultural authorities agree that to get the greatest good out of manure and fertilizers you must also have or put LIME IN THE SOIL.

Your land needs LIME. You most likely have limestone on or near your farm. Use it. Reduce it to dust and not only will you have a land tonic that will double your crops but you can also sell it at attractive profit to your neighbors.

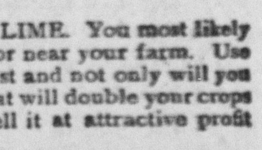
The Jeffrey LIME PULVER

A complete lime grinding plant on four wheels. Can be moved as easily as a farm wagon. Simply belt it to your engine and feed the rock. Will handle rock weighing from 30 to 60 pounds. Will also crush rock for road or concrete work. No experience needed.

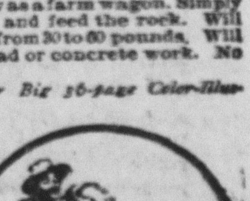
WRITE TODAY for Big 36-page Color-Illustrated Catalog and special proposition — Cash or Easy Terms — on how to turn your rocks into dollars. Be sure to give h. p. of your engine.

THE JEFFREY MFG. CO.
900 N. Fourth St.
Columbus, Ohio

Live Dealer Agents Write (1)



KAISER BILLY AND HIS BATTLING BLOCKS
Quiggs Great War Picture 19x12 inches. Interesting Battle Scene. A world wide sensation. The biggest knock for Bill and Block. Only 25c.
A. X. SMITH, 881 La Salle Avenue, CHICAGO



FLORIDA FARM FACTS
Manasota, Manatee County; below frost line; 365 growing days annually. Water, Light and Ice Plant now in operation.
Excellent railroad facilities.
MANASOTA LAND AND TIMBER COMPANY
BALTIMORE, MD. SARASOTA, FLA.
Land unencumbered—no mortgages.

### Thirty-four Years Ago.

March 1, 1883.—Isaac Spicher, of Potter township, intends moving West.

The farm of John Love, deceased, located near Tusseyville, was knocked off at public sale to Wm. C. Love at $48.25 per acre for 160 acres.

The weather has been cold the past few days. Saturday evening there was about two inches of snow, followed by mild and slush on Sunday.

### REBERSBURG

Lester Minnich, who is employed at Milton, has returned home, his wife being on the sick list.

Mrs. John Wert, of Livonia, is seriously ill with dropsy. There is no hope for recovery.

Samuel Gephart and O. F. Stover and son Mahlan spent a day the past week at Bellefonte on special business.

Allen Winkelblech is confined to his bed with a light attack of pneumonia.

Perry Winters, who has been confined to his bed for the past three weeks with pneumonia, is not improving but instead is getting weaker.

Lee Kidder, who is employed at the Burnham steel works, has a two weeks' lay off and is spending the time at this place among relatives.

James Harbauch, who was employed at Creson as a carpenter, has returned home and will spent the remainder of the winter with his family.

Claude Haines and wife spent a few days the past week in Philadelphia where Mrs. Haines had an Xray examination made of her knee which has given her trouble for over a year.

### FRUITTOWN.

Walter Bubb and Eva Dippery spent several days last week in Lewistown.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Faust and children spent Saturday at the T. J. Fleisher home.

Mrs. Nevel returned home one day last week, after a few weeks' visit with her sons in Mifflin county.

William Searson and family, of State College, spent Sunday afternoon at the Edward Bubb home.

Harris Bubb, who is in training at Camp Meade, was home on a four-day furlough over New Year.

Charles Ramer and son Joe, of Milroy, and Helen Bodtorf, of Jersey Shore, spent Sunday at the S. E. Jordan home.

It is our sad duty to announce the death of Rev. A. J. Horner, who passed away last Thursday at his home in Youngsville. He was buried Sunday forenoon at that place.

### Georges Valley

The farmers about here have their ice-houses full and still there is lots of ice left.

Miss Effie Confer, of Potters Mills, spent last week at the home of her uncle, George Breon.

Ruben Breon and Miss Ellen Crader have returned home after spending a week with friends at Port Clinton.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Emerick, of Ohio, spent a few days last week at the home of C. W. Lingle. Mrs. Lingle is a sister to Mr. Emerick.

### Killed By His Own Gun.

An unusual and fatal shooting accident occurred Wednesday morning of last week at 9:30 o'clock, in Fox hollow, a mile and a half from Parvin and about eleven miles from Lock Haven, when Henry Jacob Bower, aged eighteen years, son of John Bower, tenant farmer on the Stevenson farm owned by the Joseph Long estate, was instantly killed by the discharge of his shot gun.

The young man had set a fox trap a short distance from his home, and had gone out to ascertain if a fox had been caught, when he found a dog in the trap. In proceeding to open the stiff spring jaws of the trap, he apparently used his gun as a lever, with his foot holding down one side of the spring. While thus engaged the barrel broke from the stock of the gun, and the parts dropping to the ground, the trigger struck an old rail. One of the shells was discharged and struck the young man in the abdomen just below the breast bone. He took a few steps and dropped over dead. The heavy load took an upward course and shattered his heart and lungs.

The report of the gun was heard by the young man's mother, who ran from her home to the spot, and was horrified to find her son lying dead in a pool of blood.

Coroner L. L. Liken, being notified of the tradedy, proceeded to the Bower home, where he empanelled a jury and held an inquest, the verdict rendered being one of accidental death, in accordance with the facts brought out as related above.

The young man was very industrious and a great help to his father in tilling the soil. He was well thought of in that section and his sad and untimely end is a shock to all his acquaintances.

Funeral services were conducted at the home Saturday forenoon at 9 o'clock and burial made at Rosecrans.

**Centre Reporter at $1.50 per year.**

## AUDITORS' STATEMENT—

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of

### POTTER TOWNSHIP

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 3, 1917

#### J. B. FORTNEY, COLLECTOR ROAD TAX 1916

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | DR. | |
| To Balance | $ 591 02 | $ 591 02 |
| 1917 | CR. | |
| Jan 24 By cash to S C Brungart | $ 185 97 | |
| Feb 19 By cash to S C Brungart | 46 84 | |
| Mar 31 By cash to S C Brungart | 50 72 | |
| June 11 By cash to S C Brungart | 163 70 | |
| July 10 By cash to S C Brungart | 3 02 | |
| Oct 8 By cash to S C Brungart | 46 84 | |
| Nov 17 By cash to S C Brungart | 5 34 | |
| 5 per ct. com. on $528 87 | 26 44 | |
| On Lien Docket | 4 41 | |
| Exonerations | 2 65 | |
| Balance | 55 09 | $ 591 02 |

#### J. B. FORTNEY, COLLECTOR OF POOR TAX

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | DR. | |
| To Balance | $ 409 31 | $ 409 31 |
| 1917 | CR. | |
| Apr 16 By cash to W C Farner | $ 191 55 | |
| 5 per ct. com on $201.63 | 10 08 | |
| June 5 By cash to J M Moyer | 95 34 | |
| July 10 By cash to J M Moyer | 8 05 | |
| Nov 20 By cash to W C Farner | 29 99 | |
| 5 per ct. com on $140 40 | 7 02 | |
| On Lien Docket | 1 85 | |
| Exonerations | 1 08 | |
| Balance | 64 35 | $ 409 31 |

#### J. B. FORTNEY, ROAD TAX FOR 1917

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | DR. | |
| Dec 3 Amt of Duplicate | $5098 62 | |
| 5 per ct. on $781 83 uncollected | 39 09 | $5137 71 |
| 1917 | CR. | |
| May 25 By cash to S C Brungart | $1999 97 | |
| June 2 By cash to S C Brungart | 1656 81 | |
| June 11 By cash to S C Brungart | 47 75 | |
| 5 per ct. abatement on $3979 08 | 198 95 | |
| 2 per ct. com on $3780 13 | 75 60 | |
| June 11 By cash to S C Brungart | 28 31 | |
| July 10 By cash to S C Brungart | 3 33 | |
| Oct 8 By cash to S C Brungart | 254 46 | |
| 5 per ct. com on $301 16 | 15 06 | |
| Rebate on water trough | 15 00 | |
| Printing and Postage | 8 97 | |
| Exonerations | 12 58 | |
| Nov 17 By cash to S C Brungart | 120 54 | |
| 5 per ct. com on $126 88 | 6 34 | |
| Balance | 694 04 | $5137 71 |

#### J. B. FORTNEY, COLLECTOR OF POOR TAX FOR 1917

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1917 | DR. | |
| Dec 3 to Amt of Duplicate | $1820 91 | $1820 91 |
| 1917 | CR. | |
| Oct 3 By cash to J. M. Moyer | 538 15 | |
| Oct 8 By cash to W C Farner | 538 15 | |
| 5 per ct. abatement on $1156 06 | 57 80 | |
| 2 per ct. com on $1098 26 | 21 96 | |
| Nov 20 By cash to W C Farner | 248 67 | |
| 5 per ct. com on $261 76 | 13 09 | |
| Printing and Postage | 1 40 | |
| Exonerations | 2 76 | |
| Balance | 398 93 | $1820 91 |

#### J. M. MOYER OVERSEER OF POOR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1917 | DR. | |
| Dec 3 To Balance | $ 996 00 | |
| Jun 5 to cash from J B Fortney | 95 34 | |
| Jul 10 to cash from J B Fortney | 8 05 | |
| Oct 7 to cash from J B Fortney | 538 15 | $1637 54 |
| 1917 | CR. | |
| Dec 3 By support of— | | |
| John Auman | $ 163 79 | |
| John and Geo Treaster | 217 50 | |
| Samuel Immel | 120 55 | |
| Earl Grove | 214 28 | |
| John Cambell | 224 14 | |
| Mrs. John Close | 156 00 | |
| Medical services | 63 00 | |
| By support of Bruce Ishler | 62 26 | |
| By burial of John Treaster | 40 00 | |
| By burial of S C Crotzier child | 16 00 | |
| Services | 47 50 | |
| Cash paid Audit | 312 52 | $1637 54 |

#### W. C. FARNER, OVERSEER POOR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1917 | DR. | |
| Dec 3, To balance | $ 708 46 | |
| Apr 16, Cash from J B Fortney | 191 55 | |
| Oct 3, Cash from same | 538 15 | |
| Nov 20, Cash from same | 278 66 | $1716 82 |
| Dec 3, 1917 | CR. | |
| By support of— | | |
| Eliza Jordan | $ 251 05 | |
| George Shepherd and burial | 152 86 | |
| Harvey Royer | 172 46 | |
| John Weaver | 75 00 | |
| Daniel Jordan | 3 60 | |
| Medical services | 104 25 | |
| Making duplicate | 5 50 | |
| Services and stationery | 48 00 | |
| Balance | 904 10 | $1716 82 |

#### FRANK BOGDAN, SUPERVISOR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repair and maintenance of earth roads, including sluices | $ 893 56 | |
| Permanent improvements of roads | 331 13 | |
| New culvert sluices and bridges | 619 00 | |
| Repairs of tools and machinery | 7 25 | |
| New tools | 1 60 | |
| Wages of roadmaster | 242 88 | |
| Removing snow and other obstructions | 86 46 | |
| Explosives | 19 08 | |
| Room rent | 6 00 | |
| Oil | 2 25 | |
| Attending convention | 3 38 | $2212 56 |

#### JOHN KUHN, SUPERVISOR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repair and maintenance of earth roads, including sluices | $ 399 70 | |
| Repairing tools & machinery | 18 45 | |
| Removing snow and other obstructions | 122 21 | |
| Permanent improvements | 589 74 | |
| Wages of roadmaster | 301 15 | |
| Tools and machinery | 1 00 | |
| Coal | 109 96 | |
| Expenses | 1 87 | |
| Attending convention | 3 17 | |
| Damages | 5 00 | |
| Attorney fee | 10 00 | $1562 25 |

#### W. A. JORDAN, SUPERVISOR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repair and maintenance of earth roads, including sluices | $ 680 65 | |
| Permanent improvements | 300 12 | |
| Wages of roadmaster | 219 00 | |
| Removing snow and other obstructions | 79 50 | |
| Repairs to tools, etc. | 59 69 | |
| Coal | 84 52 | |
| Insurance premium | 43 58 | |
| Oil and grease | 33 10 | |
| Making duplicate and book | 6 40 | |
| Storage for machinery | 6 00 | |
| Attending convention | 3 56 | |
| Secretary supplies | 1 75 | |
| Express | 65 | |
| Justice fees | 50 | |
| Acknowledgment | 50 | $1519 52 |

#### S. C. BRUNGART, TREASURER BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | DR. | |
| Dec 3, 1917, To balance | $ 888 81 | |
| Dec 5, 1916, To error in acct. | 80 | |
| Jan 25, Cash from J B Fortney, 1915 tax | 28 00 | |
| Jan 25, Cash from J B Fortney, 1916 tax | 185 97 | |
| Feb 27, Cash from Croton Bridge Co. | 2 00 | |
| Feb 27, Cash from J B Fortney, 1916 tax | 46 84 | |
| Feb 27 Cash from same, 1915 tax | 8 70 | |
| Apr 19, Cash from same, 1915 tax | 1 80 | |
| Apr 19, Cash from same, 1916 tax | 50 72 | |
| May 29, Cash from same, 1917 tax | 1999 97 | |
| June 2, Cash from same, 1917 tax | 1656 81 | |
| June 2, Cash from Frank Bogdan, 1917 tax | 5 25 | |
| June 2, Cash from W A Jordan, 1917 tax | 1 05 | |
| Jun 26 Cash from J B Fortney, 1917 tax | 76 06 | |
| June 26, Cash from same, 1916 tax | 163 70 | |
| Aug 3, Cash from same, 1917 tax | 3 33 | |
| Aug 3, Cash from same, 1916 tax | 3 02 | |
| Aug 3, Cash from same, 1915 tax | 9 38 | |
| Oct 10, Cash from same, 1917 tax | 254 46 | |
| Oct 10, Cash from same, 1916 tax | 46 84 | |
| Oct 10, Cash from W A Jordan | 8 33 | |
| Nov 7, Cash from liquor license | 57 00 | |
| Nov 19, Cash from J B Fortney | 120 54 | |
| Nov 19, Cash from same, 1916 tax | 5 34 | |
| Nov 19, Cash from F A Carson auto fines | 80 00 | |
| Nov 19 Cash from Penns Valley Banking Co. | 597 00 | |
| Nov 30, Cash from State bonus tax | 1186 07 | |
| Nov 30, Cash from J C Kuhn | 6 25 | |
| Nov 30, Cash from W A Jordan | 6 60 | $7495 64 |
| 1917 | CR. | |
| Dec 3, By sundry orders | $7247 19 | |
| Dec 3, By cash to J E Rishel | 248 45 | $7495 64 |

(Continued on next column)

#### J. B. SPANGLER, TREASURER AUDIT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1917 | DR. | |
| Dec 3, To balance | $ 12 20 | $ 12 20 |
| 1917 | CR. | |
| Jan 2, By printing auditors' statement | $ 8 75 | |
| Dec 3, Cash to J H Runkle | 3 45 | $ 12 20 |

#### J. H. RUNKLE, TREASURER AUDIT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1917 | DR. | |
| Dec 3. Cash from J B Spangler | $ 3 45 | |
| Dec 3. Cash from J M Moyer | 312 34 | $ 315 79 |
| | CR. | |
| Dec 3, By cash paid audit | $ 6 00 | |
| By stationery | 10 | |
| Dec 4, By cash paid audit | 6 00 | |
| Room rent | 2 00 | |
| Balance | 301 69 | $ 315 79 |

We, the undersigned, auditors of Potter township, have examined the above accounts and certify to the correctness of the same.

JOHN H. RUNKLE,
H. F. MUSSER,
J. H. WEISER,
Auditors.

### HELP WIN THE WAR.

#### War-Saving Certificates Offer New Chance for Small Investor.

The man with limited means—even the school boy or girl with a few pennies to spare now and then—who wants a safe and profitable investment which at the same time will help our country, finds his opportunity in the new war savings certificate plan.

During the month of January, 1918, war-savings stamps will be sold at $4.12 each at post offices, banks trust companies, and many business houses and factories throughout the country. At the beginning of each succeeding month the cost of the stamp will increase one cent. All war-savings stamps issued during 1918 will mature January 1, 1923, when they will be redeemed at $5 each. The difference between purchase price and the price of maturity represents the interest the Government will pay the holder, 4 per cent compounded quarterly.

The entire wealth and security of the United States is behind the war-savings certificates. No person may purchase at one time more than a $100 worth, or hold at one time more than $1,000 worth of these securities.

Thrift stamps costing 25 cents each may be purchased from time to time and affixed to a thrift card, which is supplied without cost. These stamps will not bear interest, but a thrift card when filled at a cost of $4 may be exchanged for an interest-bearing war-savings stamp by turning the card in and paying the difference between $4 and the current price of a war-savings stamp. With the first purchase will be obtained without charge a war-savings certificate containing space for 20 of these stamps.

If the 20 spaces are filled prior to January 31, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will have been $4.12 for each stamp, or $82.40 for the filled certificate, and on January 1, 1923, the Government will redeem it at $100, giving the holder a net profit of $17.60 for the use of his money.

Money derived from war-savings investments will be used to meet the expenses of the war. The greater part of these funds will be expended within the United States.

### Water and Coal Shortage.

Lock Haven, mill Hall and Flemington face a shortage of water and coal. Streams feeding reservoirs from which the three towns obtain water are frozen and the reservoirs contain litte water. Schools and industries in Mill Hall and Flemington were closed last week. The hospital in Lock Haven is in the section affected by the water shortage. Trolley service between the towns stopped for a time, as the company was unable to keep fires under its boilers.

Pennsylvania made an average yield of 19.1 bushels of wheat to the acre while the average for the country is 15.2 bushels

A FEW MORE
SWEATERS
in all wool or part wool.

Heavy Wool Hose, Mittens and Gloves.

Rich's Flannel, by the yd.

Flannel or Outing Night Gowns, for Men, Women and Children.

Knit Wool or Cotton Skirts

Wool or Cot'n Underwear

Corduroy Trousers for Men and Boys.

Sunbury Bread.

Store closes every Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock.

H. F. Rossman
Spring Mills

## SOAP FROM ASHES

### Arabs Get Cleansing Substance From Desert Plants.

#### Dalook, Which Is Burned to Produce "Hottom," Sprouts From the Barren Rocks.

Although the consumption of soap has largely increased in the district around Aden, there is still an important local trade in hottom, which is used as a substitute for soap. Hottom is the Arabic names for the ashcakes which result from the burning of a desert plant that grows plentifully in this part of Arabia.

The plant from which hottom is made is a glasswort or saltwort; both Salicornia herbacea and Salsola kali are said to be found in this region and used for the purpose. The Arabs call this plant dalook, and say that it is a natural one, because it sprouts from the ground where it would not seem possible that there could have been seeds or any other means of reproduction.

As a reason for their belief they point to the parched and barren rocks of Aden from which, when there is one of the rare rainfalls, these plants sprout in great numbers, but usually never to mature. The Arabs of the desert gather these plants and pile them in pits dug in the sand. They are then burned to ashes, the ashes forming a hard cake in the bottom of the pit.

The product comes into Aden by camel caravan from the mainland, one camel carrying from two to three cakes. It is estimated that 6,500 to 7,000 maunds of 28 pounds each of hottom are sold each year in the Aden market. Much greater quantities are produced and used in the Aden hinterland and in the Arabian Red Sea provinces, says a United States commerce report from Aden. The local government levies a tax of 1 cent per maund on all the hottom sold in Aden.

The principal purchasers of this product are the native laundrymen and dyers. From the former it derives another local name much used by Europeans. The hottom has the appearance of dried cakes of dark mud. Native laundrymen are known as "dhobies" and hottom is frequently referred to as "dhobie mud."

It is quite effective in washing very dirty or stained clothing, but is said to be sufficiently strong in alkali to have an injurious effect upon the wearing quality of the clothing if used regularly. Hottom is claimed to be an excellent mordant and the native dyers use it in their work. A large quantity is used in this way.

The plant has other important uses. The Arab women gather the branches and leaves and dry them thoroughly. They then crush the dried material into a powder. This powder is sold in the native bazars and is also hawked about the streets. This form of dalook is used for cleansing the body, particularly by the Arab and the Somali women. It is invariably used when the hair receives one of its infrequent washings. The dalook powder is also used to make tough meat tender.

While hottom and dalook are still extensively used, they are slowly giving way to imported soap. The use of soap in this district is increasing and that it will continue to increase is a certainty.

### Art of Harnessing a Horse.

The students in the field artillery branch of the service who attended the officers' reserve training camp at Fort Riley never knew before there was just one way to harness and unharness a horse, or that it was such a complicated job. Some of them were reared on farms or ranches, but they never groomed a horse like Uncle Sam's men do, says the Kansas City Star.

Every student has two horses he must care for. He must harness them up, ride one and lead the other. When he is through he must unharness them. Sometimes he works by the hour harnessing and unharnessing, so he, too, will be able to do it in the dark.

After that comes the grooming of the horses. It sounds simple, but it isn't. The lessons of the students in grooming are practical ones and the horses have to stand for it, whether they like it or not. Sometimes a horse will spend all morning being groomed, not because he needs it, but because the students need the training.

### No Use for It.

Pat walked into the post office. After getting into the telephone box he called a wrong number. As there was no such number, the switch-attendant did not answer him. Pat shouted again, but received no answer.

The lady of the post office opened the door and told him to shout a little louder, which he did, but still no answer.

Again she said he would require to speak louder.

Pat got angry at this and turning to the lady said:

"Begorra, if I could shout any louder I wouldn't use your bloomin' ould telephone at all!"—Tit-Bits.

### Noncommittal Reply.

"I thought you told me you were selling me a pleasure car," said the bandaged motorist.

"So I did," replied the brisk salesman.

"Do I look as if I had been having a good time?"

"Well, I've seen a great many people look the way you do after they'd had what they called a good time."

**Centre Reporter, $1.50 a year.**

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

There are so many Ford cars in nse around you that there is no room for doubts as to the absolute stability and service-giving merits of "the universal car." The Ford is always ready for use, summer and winter, giving all you expect from a motor car in pleasure and work—doing it all with small expense.

Place Your Order To-Day

Do not wait until spring and take the chance of probably paying more, and endure the usual delay of delivery.

Full line of Commercial Delivery ½, 1 and 2 Ton Trucks on hand.

Ford repair work done on operation prices by Ford mechanics, using genuine Ford parts.

Prices on Ford cars: Touring Car, $360; Runabout, $345; Coupelet, $560; Town Car, $645; Sedan, $695; One-Ton Truck Chassis, $600. All f.o.b Detroit.

BEATTY MOTOR CO.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Rear of Crider's Exchange
Both Phones

TIRES, ACCESSORIES AND SUPPLIES.

Reading a Lecture

to the public is not our intention. It isn't necessary to remind the thrifty of the necessity of laying up that dollar for the rainy day—but the thoughtless and extravagant who spend what they earn as they get it we would like to say a word of caution for their future—save—Save your money by depositing a portion of your weekly salary in

The Farmers National Bank
(Depository for Funds of U. S. Government)
Millheim, Pa.

WANTED:

Freight Brakemen & Locomotive Firemen

Williamsport Div., P. R. R.

Send applications for positions as Brakeman to:
D. B. BRUBAKER, Asst. Train Master,
Sunbury, Pa.

Send applications for positions as Firemen to:
C. Y. PELTON, Road Foreman of Engines, Sunbury, Pa.

JAMES W. SWABB
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
LINDEN HALL, CENTRE CO., PA.

Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, &c, written and executed with care. All legal business promptly attended to. Special attention given to settling of Estates, Marriage Licenses, Automobile Licenses, and all other Application Blanks kept on hand. Nov. 25 1 pr

FOR SALE—The Geiss property, located immediately opposite the Reporter office.—S. W. Smith, Centre Hall

Insurance and Real Estate

Want to Buy or Sell?

SEE US FIRST

Chas. D. Bartholomew
CENTRE HALL, PA.

CYRUS BRUNGART
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Special attention given to collecting. Legal writings of all classes, including deeds, mortgages agreements, etc.; marriage licenses and hunter's licenses secured, and all matters pertaining to the office attended to promptly.

Laundry
Leaves the Reporter office

THURSDAY A. M., JAN. 10
THURSDAY A. M. JAN. 24

and every OTHER WEEK
until further notice

Returns Saturday following date of outgoing

The production per acre for the corn crop of the United States was 26.4 bushels while Pennsylvania's average was 41 bushels to the acre.